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ALL ABOUT DETROIT

AN ILLUSTRATED
GUIDE, MAP AND HISTORICAL SOUVENIR,
WITH
LOCAL STORIES.

By *SILAS FARMER*,
Historiographer of the City of Detroit,
Member of American Historical Association,
Fellow of American Geographical Society,
Author of History of Detroit and Michigan,
Champions of Christianity, Etc., Etc.

SILAS FARMER & CO.,

29 Monroe Avenue, cor. of Farmer St.

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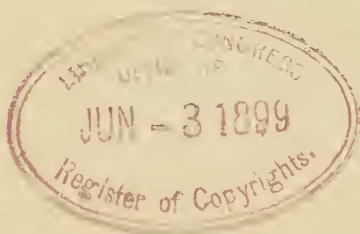


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PRESS OF JOHN F. EBY & CO.,
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April 1, 99.

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Preston National Bank of Detroit, Mich.

CAPITAL, \$700,000

SURPLUS, \$100,000

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Elliott,	C. A. Black,	James E. Davis,
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H. K. White,	A. E. F. White,	F. W. Hayes,
A. L. Stephens,	J. B. Book,	W. R. Burt.

F. W. HAYES, President.

A. E. F. WHITE, Vice-President.
I. B. UNGER, Cashier.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY.

The best elevation from which to view the city and its surroundings is the top of the Majestic Building, which faces the public square known as the Campus Martius and is at the northwest corner of Woodward and Michigan avenues. Take the elevator on the Michigan avenue side to the fourteenth story. On getting off a charge of 10 cents is made for the privilege of the view. If you do not care to pay for this more extensive prospect you can get a very fine view from the tower of the City Hall. The elevator will carry you part way and easy stairs will take you to the tower.

The top of the Chamber of Commerce, only a block away, at the corner of Griswold and State streets, also affords an excellent view.

From either elevation, the whole city, river and islands, Ontario, and even Lake St. Clair, five miles away, lie before you like a panorama. Suppose we ascend to the top of the Majestic.

One of the first things that will attract your attention is the unusual cleanliness of the streets and the great amount of foliage that appears in all parts of the city.

You will note that opposite the city the river runs nearly in an easterly and westerly direction, thus placing Detroit on the north side of the river. Looking towards the

SOUTHEAST,

across the river on the right are the Canadian towns of Windsor and farther east Walkerville. The large island at the head of the river, connected by bridge with the mainland, is our beautiful Belle Isle, and we boast that no other city has a people's playground more charmingly located or more beautifully kept.

To the left of Belle Isle the tall towers of the Water Works loom up and beyond are the blue waters of Lake St. Clair. (Be

sure to go and see both Belle Isle and Water Works parks, and on the way, via Jefferson avenue, stop at the Art Museum, on the corner of Hastings street, where you can spend an hour or more among rare paintings and curios.)

Shortening our range to a few blocks we see we are in the midst of tall buildings and imposing piles, with here and there little parks and green patches giving the necessary color to the scene. Just beneath is the Soldiers' Monument. It was designed by Randolph Rogers and erected in 1872 at a cost of \$70,000. The monument is designed as an offering to the memory of the brave men from Michigan who perished in the war with the South, and bears the following inscription: "Erected by the people of Michigan, in honor of the martyrs who fell and the heroes who fought in defense of liberty and union." The height of the monument is sixty feet, its body is of Westerly, Rhode Island, granite, and the statutes are of golden bronze, cast in Munich, Bavaria.

Beyond the monument is the plaza known as Cadillac Square—the former site of the original City Hall and Market buildings. At the further end, occupying an entire square, is the magnificent County Building, which is slowly nearing completion. The corner-stone was laid October 20, 1897; the ground cost \$550,000 and the completed building, with furnishings, will cost not far from \$2,000,000.

To the right of the County Building and nearly in line with it on the river front are the long low buildings of the Grand Trunk or Brush Street Depot. From here and at other points along the river you will probably see the long railway-ferries crossing the river and carrying on double tracks from sixteen to twenty freight cars.

On the left of the County Building there will readily be seen the several large warehouses of the Ferry Seed Company, the largest establishment of its kind in the world.

At the left of the Soldiers' Monument mentioned above is the Detroit Opera House, erected in the summer and fall of 1898, on the site of the former one burned in October, 1897. Its interior

is pronounced to be the finest of any theater in the West. Just around the corner is the new Wonderland building, comprising a theater and dime museum.

Across Michigan avenue on the right is the City Hall with its clock tower; it was erected at a cost of \$600,000. The city took formal possession of it on July 4th, 1871. The clock is the largest in the United States and there is but one larger in the world. Its dials are 8½ feet in diameter.

Turning to the

WEST,

Lafayette avenue, long, straight, and running parallel with the river, is seen. This was once the fashionable avenue "where fine ladies in fine turnouts with fine horses came out for a day of pleasure." On the left of this street and but a short distance away is the Post-Office, built of stone and occupying the center of a square. Two blocks farther on you will see the Masonic Temple, a tall, square building of red brick. A little beyond, but nearer the river, the brick tower of the Union Depot, on the corner of Fort and Third streets, is seen, and still nearer the river the tower of the Michigan Central Depot, at the foot of Third street.

Some ways beyond, on the river front, are the buildings of Fort Wayne, and just beyond these a portion of the old Exposition buildings, now occupied by a soda-ash manufacturing plant. At Fort Wayne the river begins to bend south and the shore opposite is known as Sandwich Point.

Following the bends of the river the city of Wyandotte will be distinguished some ways down by the smoke from its factories.

Turning more to the right you see a long avenue lined with shops and stores and with a distinct bend some distance out—this is Michigan avenue or the Chicago road, and terminates in Michigan avenue in that city.

Still farther to the right we see Grand River avenue, running at an angle with the former as far as the eye can reach.

If we now go to the

NORTH

side of the building there will be seen almost beneath, the tall, yellow building known as the Chamber of Commerce and, just

beyond, the turreted roof of the Y. M. C. A. Building, at the corner of Grand River avenue and Griswold street.

You can not fail to pick out Woodward avenue, extending in nearly a north and south direction and far into the country. The nearest of the many churches along this avenue is the Central Methodist Episcopal, on Adams avenue; just this side of it is seen the green foliage of Grand Circus Parks.

At the left of Woodward avenue, quite a distance out, you see the large and imposing Central High School. To the

EAST,

about the same distance out, but far to the right, Kolasinski's Polish Church with its two white spires looms up. More to the right, at an angle with Woodward avenue, Gratiot avenue is prominent.

THE AVENUES AND BELLE ISLE.

WOODWARD AVENUE.

With its foot in a river,
The pride of the land,
With its head in field and wood,
Wide spreading and grand,
With wards on each side
And lovely houses on view,
Both well-named and beautiful
Is our Woodward Avenue.

This is the main artery of the city and divides the corporation into two nearly equal portions. It is par excellence the avenue of the city, with one terminus at the river's edge, and the other reaching in a straight line for an indefinite distance into the country.

Of an unusual width, and with an ever increasing number of the most elegant stores and residences along its route, it is

probably excelled by no other avenue on the continent. It stands as a type of progressive American ideas and is eminently modern and stylish.

A short walk up this avenue brings us to the Grand Circus Parks, which are to Detroit what the Public Gardens are to Boston. From this point as you go northward you pass in rapid succession on either side, but chiefly on the right, elegant churches of almost all denominations. Those on the right, named in order as you pass them, are the Central M. E. Church, St. John's Episcopal, Baptist, Unitarian, First Presbyterian, and at Forest avenue, the First Congregational. Those on the left are Woodward Avenue Congregational at Sibley street, and Westminster Presbyterian at Parsons street. The side streets show row after row of elegant residences and on the upper portion of the avenue itself large and costly mansions with attractive and wide-spreading lawns enhance its beauty. At Canfield avenue, a little less than two miles out and just this side of the grounds of the Detroit Athletic Club, will be seen the most costly and durable private residence in the city.

GRAND RIVER AVENUE.

This avenue was the slowest to be built up of any of the main thoroughfares, but in the last few years has been improving rapidly.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

This avenue leads through the heart of the Celtic neighborhood and many Hebrew citizens are also found on the line of this thoroughfare. It forms part of the old territorial Chicago road and extends to the "Windy City," a distance of nearly 300 miles, making it what would perhaps be called the longest avenue in the world.

GRATIOT AVENUE.

This avenue leads through the more distinctly German and Polish portions of the city and is the route naturally taken to reach the House of Correction on Russell street, a few blocks north of the avenue. A trolley line on this avenue goes clear to the city of Mt. Clemens, a distance of 17 miles. About six miles from the city limits is the Grotto of the Virgin Mary, which is mentioned elsewhere.

JEFFERSON AVENUE.

This is the oldest residence street in the city and upon it are a large number of residences of the older wealthy families and of late many new and elegant homes have been erected. It is the main carriage and bicycle way to and from Belle Isle Bridge, Water Works Park, and the aristocratic suburb of Grosse Pointe. At Hastings street is located the Art Museum.

BELLE ISLE.

This beautiful island of about seven hundred acres was called by the Indians Mah-nah-be-zee, or the Swan. The French, from its location at the entrance of Lake St. Clair, named it Isle St. Clair, the Indian name for the lake being Otsiketa.

In early days the island was infested with rattlesnakes, and partly to destroy them, and partly as a matter of convenience, the English commissary department placed a drove of hogs on the island, and they became so numerous that the French designated the island as Isle au Cochon, or Hog Island, and it retained this name until July 4, 1845, when a picnic party christened it Belle Isle, in honor of the ladies of the party.

Under both French and English rule it was treated as an appendage to the Fort at Detroit, and during the American Revolution, rebel prisoners were here employed in cutting wood. Portions of the island were cultivated prior to the Pontiac Conspiracy, and during that conspiracy, on May 9, 1763, the Indians massacred the family of James Fisher then living on the island.

The earliest individual title to the island dates from 1769, when Lieutenant McDougall bought it of the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians for eight barrels of rum, three rolls of tobacco, six pounds of vermilion and a belt of wampum, its value being estimated at \$1,000. It was sold by the heirs of McDougall to Wm. McComb, and confirmed to him by the United States in 1809. In 1817 it was sold by the McComb heirs to B. Campau for \$5,000, and in 1879, two hundred and ten years from the date of its first sale, it was sold by the heirs of Campau to the City of Detroit for \$200,000, two hundred times its first estimated value. The purchase of the island as a Park was first suggested,

and was successfully negotiated, by Levi L. Barbour, and he richly deserves the thanks of all who enjoy its beauties. Fortunately the city has had park commissioners, who by their thoughtfulness, have greatly increased the original attractions of the park. The first improvements were made under the direction of the noted landscape artist, Frederick Law Olmstead, and up to 1899 there has been spent upon the park, including original cost, improvements and maintenance, upwards of \$1,849,000. The bridge to the main land was built in 1889 and cost \$315,000.

The island is indeed the priceless jewel in the crown of Detroit; woods of green and waters of blue—art and nature—moving waves and waving grass—stillness and activity—vistas and broad views—beautiful flowers and lofty trees—the white sails of numerous vessels, and the swift motions of great steamers, all alike are combined in the captivating beauties of this favored place.

You can walk or drive in deep solitude, or amid the full flow of life and laughter; seats, swings, and grassy nooks and knolls invite you, cool winds and sparkling waves refresh you, and at almost every turn there are views and visions that would tempt and test the brain and brush of the greatest artist. The electric lights of the evening bring fancies of a fairy land, so weird and full of witchery do all things seem.

There is water everywhere; you are surrounded by a sea of silver bordered with blue; there is water for drinking, bathing, rowing, sailing or wading, all free, pure, clean, rippling and beautiful. The bath houses contain scores of bath rooms with hundreds of bathing suits for both men and women, with lockers for clothing and plenty of clean towels. A charge of ten cents is made for a room, suit and towel. For suit with use of locker only, the charge is five cents. The use of public room without locker is free. The bathing hours are from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., except that on Sundays the hours are from 5 to 9 a. m. and from 3 to 8 p. m. In the season there is a daily average of nearly seven hundred bathers.

Electric launches run around the outside of the island, touching at various points.

The water in the canals and lakes is only from one and one-half to two and one-half feet deep, so there is little danger. The two boat houses have an almost unlimited supply of various kinds of boats to let. For boats with cushions the charge is fifteen cents for first hour and ten cents for each additional hour. For boats without cushions the charge is ten cents per hour for one or two hours, and five cents for each additional hour.

In the winter time Pavilion Lake is kept free from snow for the use of skaters and is used by thousands.

The Park Wagons carry passengers at frequent intervals to or from the main land over the bridge for three cents. The fare for a trip around the island by these wagons is ten cents for adults or five cents for children. Pony carriages are rented at twenty-five cents per half hour.

Among the attractive features are the deer, elk and fox enclosures, and the menagerie. There are a number of elk, several score of deer, and quite a variety of birds and animals. The bear-pit is especially interesting for there are several cubs and one Polar bear. Squirrels are numerous all over the island, they peer at you from almost every tree, run here and there before you, and in the summer time are almost as plentiful and playful as the picnickers, and get many a meal from their supplies.

Ball games and lawn tennis find many devotees, and numbers of cyclers of both sexes are seen here and there on the smooth and shady roads.

At the casino, or pavilion, various light refreshments are sold at reasonable prices. In case of sudden storms the covered ferry dock and various other buildings provide abundant shelter in various localities for both people and teams. The island is reached by ferry from foot of Woodward avenue and Third street or via Jefferson avenue to the Bridge.

RIVER AND TROLLEY RIDES.

RESTFUL RIVER RIDES.

The denizens of interior towns, the residents of other cities and visitors so unfortunate as not to live in Detroit, little realize the advantages of water communication such as we possess. Water of crystal pureness, gorgeous sunsets disappearing therein, and an atmosphere that Italy cannot excel, are all here to give delight and pleasure. The brightness of the spring and summer, the clear and cooling air, blue waters and brilliant flags, silver waves and still swift motions, all combine to tonic and thrill fortunate pleasure-seekers who ride on the waters of the Detroit.

The routes that may be taken are many and the rates reasonable. For an hour, or for hours if you choose, you may "bid dull care begone and dream the time away."

ROUTE NO. 1.—The "to and fro gaily go" ferry ride—from the foot of Woodward ave. to the Canadian town of Windsor, costs only a dime for all day long if you stay on board. Perhaps you will wish to get off and a block away at the top of the hill you can take electric car for a mile ride to the sleepy old town of Sandwich, farther down the river, and breathe air of the same kind that is supplied to Queen Victoria, and live for a time under her beneficent sway.

ROUTE NO. 2.—From foot of Woodward ave. elegant ferries will take you to and from our largest park—Belle Isle. The fare for the round trip is ten cents, or you can stay on board the boat as long as you like. On the Island are flowers, foliage, fun, frolic and feasting, with picnics galore and boating, bathing and bicycling ad libitum.

ROUTE NO. 3.—A ferry trip from the foot of Woodward ave. to Bois Blanc, an island about 16 miles down the river, where there are many facilities for pleasuring, will acquaint you with the river scenery. The boats run twice a day, 8:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. standard time. Round trip costs 35 cents in the morning, 25 cents in the afternoon, and takes five hours.

ROUTE NO. 4.—Take the boat leaving the foot of First st. at 9:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily (city time) for a trip down to the mouth of the river. Stops are made at the city of Wyandotte, Amherstburg (Canadian side), Grosse Isle, Sugar Island and Hickory Island. The 4 o'clock boat returns about 8:30 p. m., giving time for supper on the boat. Fare for round trip leaving in the morning is 35 cents; leaving in the afternoon, 25 cents.

ROUTE NO. 5.—From the foot of Griswold st. boats leave for Port Huron, passing up the Detroit River, through Lake and River St. Clair, the Government Ship Canal, and stopping at the various club houses and pleasure resorts along shore, including Star Island, at the Flats, and the "Oakland," an elegant hotel just this side of the city of St. Clair. This is the choicest of all the river routes and takes you through what is known as "Little Venice," where scores of tasty cottages and attractive club houses seem to spring up out of the water and lend variety to the view. The sunsets seen advantageously at various points along this route are unrivalled elsewhere. There is a morning boat leaving at 8:30 a. m. (standard time), which returns at 8:30 p. m. The afternoon boat leaving at 2:30 p. m. (standard time), is the more popular and passengers can stop off at the Star Island House for supper, where one can spend an hour or more and take the returning boat, arriving in the city at 8:30 p. m. The afternoon boat returns at 11 a. m. next day. Fare for the round trip to any point on the Flats, 50 cents; to Port Huron, one way 75 cents, round trip \$1.25.

ROUTE NO. 6.—Boats on this route go from foot of Randolph street at 8:30 a. m. (city time), Fridays and Saturdays. They cross Lake St. Clair, going up the River Thames to Chatham, Ontario. The Thames is both narrow and crooked and there is such variety in the views that the trip is a pleasing one. The boat returns about 9 p. m. and the fare for the round trip is 50 cents.

ROUTE NO. 7.—A ride to the islands in Lake Erie—the scene of Perry's Victory. The boat leaves the foot of First street daily at 8:30 a. m., city time, and arrives at Put-in-Bay in time for dinner and a stroll around the island. Be sure to see Perry's Cave and the immense Victoria Hotel and perhaps you will like to "shoot the shoots." The boat returns to the city about 8:30 p. m. Fare for round trip, \$1.00, or if there is an excursion, 75 cents.

TROLLEY TRIPS TO NEAR-BY CITIES.

For ready access to surrounding localities, villages and cities, no other city has better facilities. Some of the routes along lake and river, through old settlements and beside noble forests, afford many an attractive scene.

Desirable trips are as follows:

ROUTE NO. 1.—By Rapid Railway to Mt. Clemens, out Gratiot avenue, an almost continuous settlement for 17 miles. On the way out at a distance of seven miles on the north side of the road is the Grotto of The Virgin, an archway of stone, at the end of a beautiful avenue of trees. At Mt. Clemens there are a number of first-class hotels and extensive bath houses, the mineral water being highly beneficial for many ailments. The fare is 25 cents and cars pass the city hall every half hour.

ROUTE NO. 2.—The "Shore Line" also runs to Mt. Clemens, via Jefferson avenue, and for most of the distance skirts Lake St. Clair and passes various attractive points, including Belle Isle bridge, Water Works Park, and the delightful suburb of Grosse Pointe. The fare is 25 cents and cars pass the city hall every 30 minutes. It is a good idea to take either of these routes out and return on the other.

ROUTE NO. 3.—The Detroit & Pontiac line going out Woodward avenue gives you a view of many of our very best residences. Six miles out a stop may be made at the Log Cabin and Palmer Park, a most delightful place to spend a few hours for those who like pure nature combined with quaint artificial improvements. Passing through highly cultivated fields you reach Royal Oak, a neat little hamlet; next comes Birmingham, a large village with pleasant and well-shaded streets, and then the old, yet thriving city of Pontiac. One of the large state hospitals for the insane is here located. Connecting lines will take you to the nearby charming region of little lakes—notably Orchard Lake, where the Michigan Military Academy is located, and Sylvan Lake, a pleasant summer resort. Cars on this line pass the city hall every half hour. Fare to Pontiac, 25 cents.

ROUTE NO. 4.—The Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor line runs out Michigan avenue 40 miles, passing at Dearborn the old U. S. Arsenal and St. Joseph's Retreat for the Insane, and, between the villages of Inkster and Wayne, the large buildings of the County Poor House. At the pleasant city of Ypsilanti, on the Huron River is the State Normal School and at Ann Arbor, the

terminus of the line, is located the University of Michigan, with its Museum and other interesting buildings. The cars of this line pass the city hall every half hour, the fare to Ann Arbor being 50 cents.

At Wayne connection is made with a trolley line to the cities of Plymouth and Northville.

ROUTE NO. 5.—The Wyandotte and Detroit River line, which follows closely the line of the river, running within sight of it a large portion of the way, affords one of the most attractive trips. Cars go out Fort street west, passing the city hall, post-office, Union depot, and near the city limits Fort Wayne on the left. Soon after you pass the Fort you begin to notice timber-towers, which indicate the location of the wells from which is obtained the brine used by large neighboring factories in making soda ash and other by-products. The large buildings on the left which appear to be exposition buildings were formerly such, but are now devoted to manufacturing this article. This region is the most famous in the world for saline products. After passing through the village of Delray and crossing the River Rouge you go through country districts until you come to the thriving city of Wyandotte and at the end of the route is the quiet village of Trenton, near which from time immemorial there have been extensive limestone quarries. Cars of this line pass the Fort street side of the city hall every half hour. Round trip fare to Trenton is 35 cents, to Wyandotte, 25 cents.

For further details see Suburban Lines, p. 108.

SPECIAL TROLLEY RIDES.

A special car can be chartered of the company, 12 Woodward avenue, at the rate of \$3 for the first hour and \$2 per each succeeding hour for an ordinary car, or for an elegant car equipped with buffet, easy chairs, etc., \$5 for first hour and \$3 for each succeeding hour. These special cars accommodate 28 persons and will take you over any route desired in the city, or out to Grosse Pointe.

A DICTIONARY OF DETROIT

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Advantages.

Because of our location on the Detroit river, our advantages are many and exceptional.

Agricultural Implements.

\$1,500,000 worth are made here annually.

Air and Atmosphere.

The atmosphere is especially clear owing to the large use of smoke consumers and the burning of natural gas. Our skies are as fair as those of Italy.

Aldermen.

There are two for each of the seventeen wards; the salary is \$600 per year.

Alleys.

The average width of alleys is twenty feet, and almost every lot has an alley in the rear.

Ambulances.

There are several always ready on call by 'phone for the carrying of the sick or injured to home or hospital.

Grace Hospital (homeopathic), both 'phones 61.

Harper Hospital (alopathic), both 'phones 13.

Emergency Hospital, both 'phones 790.
Boyd's Ambulance, both 'phones 877.

Amherstburg.

This quaint old Canadian town is about 16 miles down the Detroit river, and is reached by boat from Detroit or rail from Windsor.

Ann Arbor.

This pleasant, cleanly city, only an hour's ride by rail, or two hours by trolley, from Detroit, contains the University of Michigan, and the museum, library and grounds offer many attractions to visitors.

Apartments.

See Flats.

Architecture.

A great variety exists and attractive buildings are very numerous. The public and government buildings are especially imposing. Be sure to see the postoffice and new county building. Residences, both tasty and magnificent, beautify the principal avenues.

Area of City

Is nearly 28½ square miles.

Armories.

The new Detroit Light Guard Armory is located at the northwest corner of Larned and Brush streets.

The Detroit Light Infantry Armory is located at 46 Congress street East.

Art Museum,

On the corner of Jefferson avenue and Hastings street, is free to all visitors on Sundays and Mondays from 2 to 4 p. m., and on all other days from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. It has many rare and valuable paintings with other works of art and curios. Take Jefferson car line.

Assessed Valuation of City in '98.

Real Estate	\$169,126,260
Personal Property	38,510,600
Total	\$207,636,860

Asylums.

See Orphan Asylums.

Athletic Clubs.

The Detroit, on Woodward, near Canfield, has an extensive equipment.

Auditorium.

This is located on Larned street east, two blocks from Woodward avenue.

Avenues.

The principal avenues are Jefferson and Woodward, crossing each other at right angles, with Gratiot, Grand River and Michigan, radiating from the center of the city, like spokes from the hub of a wheel.

Bagley Bust.

This is in front of the Detroit Opera House and was erected at a cost of \$1,500 by popular subscriptions.

Bagley Fountain,

At junction of Fort street and Woodward avenue, cost \$5,000, and was a bequest to the city from ex-Governor John J. Bagley.

Bands.

We have 15 musical organizations.

Banks and Bankers.

There are 23 National and State Banks and Bankers as follows:

American Exchange National, 112 Griswold street.

Central Savings, 151 Griswold street.

Citizens' Savings, corner Griswold and State streets.

City Savings, 147 Griswold street.

Commercial National, s. w. corner Griswold and Larned streets.

Detroit National, s. w. corner Griswold and Congress streets.

Detroit River Savings, 68 Griswold street.

Detroit Savings, n. e. corner Griswold and Larned streets.

Dime Savings, s. w. corner Griswold and Michigan.

First National, 114 Griswold street.

German-American, east side of Campus Martius.

Harper's Bank, J. L. Harper & Co., 82 Griswold street.

Ives' Bank, A. Ives & Sons, n. w. corner Jefferson avenue and Griswold street.

McLellan & Anderson Savings, 145 Griswold street.

Home Savings, n. e. corner Griswold street and Michigan avenue.

Mechanics', 84 Griswold street.

Michigan Savings, s. w. corner Griswold and Lafayette avenue.

Peninsular Savings, 40 Fort street W.

Peoples' Savings, s. w. corner Griswold and Fort streets.

Preston National, 117 Griswold street.

State Savings, s. e. corner Griswold and Fort streets.

Union National, 143 Griswold street.

Wayne County Savings, 32 Congress street W.

Bank Capital.

The total bank capital of the city is upwards of \$10,000,000.

Bank Clearings.

Ours are larger than those of Cleveland, St. Paul or Milwaukee. The figures are as follows:

In 1890	\$300,648,010
In 1891	317,956,365
In 1892	364,180,629
In 1894	288,833,222
In 1896	300,036,008
In 1897	302,927,474
In 1898	346,806,348

Bar Library.

Is located in the Hammond building.

Base Ball.

Lovers of this sport can see games on Belle Isle almost any day in summer, and also frequently at the League grounds, Bennett Park, corner of Trumbull and Michigan avenues. Take Michigan or Trumbull cars.

Bathing at Belle Isle.

Accommodations are plenty, and suits, soap and towels are provided free, with a nominal charge of five cents for use of locker, or ten cents for use of dressing room.

Baths.

Turkish Baths may be had at Chiera's, 60 Farrar street, known also as the Oriental Hotel. This is a fire-proof structure and the accommodations for bathers are the best possible. There is no other establishment of the kind in the United States equal to it.

Belle Isle Map.

An elegant little map in three colors, with descriptive matter and 17 beautiful half-tone views, in cloth cover, can be had for ten cents. Ask to see it.

Belle Isle Park.

This beautiful park contains about 700 acres, and has cost, including the bridge leading to it upwards of \$1,849,000. It possesses many attractions, and in several particulars is unrivaled as a pleasure resort. Beautiful lawns and flowers, attractive walks and drives, facilities for boating, bathing and picnicking, charming scenery, a herd of deer, a collection of birds and animals, and opportunities for rest and refreshment are among its attractions. For full history and particulars see Belle Isle Illustrated. Price ten cents. Take Jefferson cars to Belle Isle Bridge or ferries from foot of Woodward avenue.

Belt Line R. R.

This steam railroad extends all around the city, with stations at various points.

Bennett Park

Is at the corner of Michigan and Trumbull avenues, and here the League base ball games are held. Take Michigan or Trumbull cars.

Bicycle Riders.

There are over 40,000 in Detroit.

Birmingham.

A small town about 17 miles out Woodward avenue on the line of the Detroit & Pontiac Railway.

Bishops.

Methodist Episcopal — Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D., 59 Ledyard street.

Protestant Episcopal—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D. D., LL. D., 665 Jefferson avenue.

Roman Catholic — Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., 31 Washington avenue.

Bloody Run.

This stream, scarcely visible now, except in Elmwood Cemetery, takes its name from the Pontiac massacre of 1763.

Boarding Houses.

At the Y. M. C. A., corner of Grand River and Griswold, will be found a list of about 150 boarding places that have been visited and approved by its committee.

Board of Education.

See Education.

Board of Estimates.

This board consists of two persons from each ward and five elected from the city at large. They decide on the amount of taxes that may be raised yearly.

Board of Public Works

Composed of three persons, has charge of all matters connected with cleaning and paving of streets and alleys and the building of works.

Board of Trade.

This is located in Chamber of Commerce Building on the corner of Griswold and State streets.

Boat Clubs.

Several of these have tasty houses along the river and on Belle Isle, and the best of opportunities exist for boating.

Bois Blanc Park

Is on an island in the mouth of the Detroit River, about 14 miles south of Detroit. It has all the appointments of a summer resort and is reached by boats from the foot of Woodward avenue.

Bonds, City,

Command a premium of several per cent, although drawing only 4 per cent interest.

Books, Stationery and News Depots.

Detroit News Co., 86-90 Larned W.
Eaton & Mains, 269 Woodward.
Hudson's, corner Gratiot and Farmer.
Macauley Bros., 172 Woodward.
J. A. Roys Co., 17 Jefferson.
Richmond & Backus Co., 111-113 Woodward.
J. V. Sheehan & Co., 146 Woodward.
G. J. Schwenck, 94 Gratiot.

Boots and Shoes.

Their manufacture employs 1,500 persons, and over \$50,000 is paid them monthly.

Boulevard.

This is nearly twelve miles long, and from 150 to 200 feet wide, extending all around the city.

Boxes and Cases

Of wood and paper worth over \$300,000 are produced annually.

Brick Clay.

There is abundance of excellent clay in our immediate vicinity.

Brick Factories

Employ 750 men and produce one hundred million brick annually.

Bridge to Belle Isle.

This is about one-half mile long, was built in 1889, and cost \$315,000.

Brush Street Depot.

All trains on Grand Trunk R. R., D., C. H. & M. R. R., and L. S. & M. S. R. R. arrive and depart from this depot, at foot of Brush street. Reached by Third cars.

Brush Farm.

This embraces certain territory two blocks east of Woodward avenue. The upper end of it is deemed especially desirable for residences.

Building Inspectors

Are authorized to order fire escapes and safety guards, and to take preventative measures.

Building Material

Is cheaper than in almost any other city in the U. S.

Buildings Erected.

Value in 1898, \$3,915,565.

Buildings, New,

Erected in 1898, 1,625.

Buildings and Material.

Building material of all kinds is readily accessible, and therefore cheap. Over a hundred million brick are made annually, and building operations in the city amount to an average of \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 yearly, the number of new structures of various kinds annually reaching a total of nearly 2,000. For variety of style and general beauty and number of residences in proportion to the population, Detroit stands at the head of all the cities in the United States. The city is really remarkable in this respect, and its large, well-stocked and elegant stores are unexcelled.

Its churches and charitable institutions afford notable examples of the wealth and philanthropy of the city, the hospitals and asylums alone representing an expenditure of over \$1,000,000.

Building Stone

Is plentiful at places easily accessible.

Burial Caskets

Are produced in large quantities.

Burials.

The daily average of burials is 11, a very low rate for a city of its size.

Business Buildings.

See Office Buildings.

Business College.

See Gutchess College.

Business Pointers.

In all kinds of merchandise and manufactured articles Detroit affords the best of opportunities to buyers. It has abundance of capital, first-class transportation facilities, and in the manufacture of many articles leads every other city in the United States, both in amount and quality. The value of our yearly output of manufactured articles approximates \$100,000,000. We make immense quantities of boots and shoes, boxes, burial caskets, cars, cigars, clothing, capsules, drugs, electrical apparatus, furs, furniture, fertilizers, glass, harrows, matches, organs,

pins, pearl buttons, emery wheels, safes, salt, soda ash, soap and ships of all kinds. Not far from 40,000 persons are employed in factories. The banking capital of the twenty National and State Banks is upwards of \$10,000,000. We export about \$5,000,000 worth of goods annually.

Cab Fares.

See Hack Fares.

Cadillac

ANTOINE LAUMET DE LA MOTHE, Founder of our fair city, was a soldier and a scholar, a student and a sage. Interested in all colonial affairs, he left his mark on the continent from Maine to Mobile. At once both courageous and considerate, his life and writings show that he was the peer of Penn in ability and of any of the Puritans in daring. Equally at home on sea or land, he sailed along the eastern coasts and traversed the wildest regions of the continent, crossing the sea again and again in furtherance of the several enterprises in which he was engaged. Sententious and sensible in his utterances, he often gave a paragraph in a sentence, and unfolded many a truth in the form of a proverb. Possessed of large plans and lofty purposes, all his words and doings exhibited a prescience far in advance of that displayed by many of his contemporaries. All honor, then, to his name, all honor to the worthy founder of the City of the Straits.

Cadillac Square

Runs east from the Campus Martius to Randolph street. It was formerly occupied by the old city hall and market.

Cafes

Are to be found in connection with the best hotels.

Canada,

Lying on the opposite side of Detroit River, offers an opportunity to visitors to tread on foreign soil. In the not distant future reciprocity treaties will, it is hoped, greatly benefit this country and our own.

Canal (St. Clair Flats).

This notable Government work is about two hours' ride north, at head of Lake St. Clair.

Campus Martius.

This is a public square in the center of the business portion of the city. It was so named in 1806, after the Campus Martius (military camp) in Rome, by Judge Woodward.

Capitol.

Prior to its removal to Lansing in 1847, Detroit was the State Capital. The Capitol building was subsequently used as a High School until destroyed by fire. It was located on what is now Capitol Park, at the junction of Griswold and State streets.

Capsules.

Made of gelatine are produced in enormous quantities.

Cars.

The manufacture of, in Detroit, employs 6,000 men, and the product is worth nearly \$15,000,000 yearly. The pay roll is \$200,000 per month, and 80 cars can be produced daily.

Cass Farm.

The region thus designated is just west of Woodward avenue, and the upper portion has many fine residences.

Cass Park.

This is a pleasant park of five acres bounded by Second, Ledyard and Baggs streets. Take Fourteenth avenue car line.

Cemeteries.

There are seven large ones in Detroit and the immediate vicinity. See Woodmere, Elmwood, Mt. Elliott, Mt. Olivet, Forest Lawn, Woodward Lawn, and Lutheran. Maps of the three first named, with list of lot owners, can be had of Silas Farmer & Co., in cloth cover, for one dollar each.

Census of City.

The per cent of increase in the population of Detroit in several decades was as follows: 1820-1830, 56 per cent; 1830-1840,

310 per cent; 1840-1850, 131 per cent; 1850-1860, 117 per cent; 1860-1870, 74 per cent; 1870-1880, 46 per cent; 1880-1890, 77 per cent. In 1890 Detroit had 101,298 males and 104,578 females. Of these, 32,896 were between 5 and 20 years old; 44,796 were males of militia age, and 55,476 of voting age. See population and nativity of population.

Chairs.

Of chairs, \$700,000 worth are produced yearly, and over 400 men are employed in their manufacture.

Chamber of Commerce.

This has 340 members and meets in a magnificent building on the corner of Griswold and State streets. The Board of Trade is located in this building, but is distinct from the corporation owning the building. The building itself was formally opened on May 2, 1895. It cost a little over half a million, and the ground on which it is located cost about \$175,000.

Chappell's.

A public resort on the Canadian side just below Windsor, noted for its extremely palatable chicken and cream potatoes. It is reached by electric cars from Windsor.

Characteristics of City.

Detroit is especially noted for its broad and cleanly streets, its wide and well-kept walks, its numerous and thrifty shade trees, its extensive and beautiful lawns and gardens, the number and attractiveness of its parks and public squares, the varied and tasteful architecture of its residences, the stability of its mercantile life, and the range and extent of its manufacturing interests.

Charities.

Over \$1,000,000 is invested in charitable and philanthropic enterprises.

Chatham.

In the summer, steamboats leave foot of Randolph street regularly for Chatham by way of Lake St. Clair and the River Thames. The round trip, including a brief stop, takes about twelve hours and affords several features of interest.

Children's Free Hospital.

This is located on the N. E. corner of St. Antoine and Farnsworth streets.

Children's Public Library.

This is located on the ground floor of the Public Library and is open to all children, who may select their books directly from the shelves and either read them there or take them home.

Churches, Location of.

There are about 160 in Detroit. The leading churches of various denominations are as follows:

BAPTIST.

Woodward Avenue (seats 1,500)—Corner Woodward avenue and Winder street. Take Woodward cars.
First (seats 700)—Corner Cass avenue and Bagg street. Take Fourteenth avenue cars or Third line south.
Grand River Avenue (seats 800)—Corner Grand River and Thirteenth. Take Jefferson cars west.
North Baptist (seats 350)—Corner Woodward avenue and the Boulevard. Take Woodward cars.
Eighteenth Street (seats 500) — Corner Eighteenth and Porter streets. Take Sherman cars west.
Clinton Avenue (seats 500)—Corner Clinton and Jos. Campau avenues. Take Sherman or Fort cars east to Jos. Campau.
Warren Avenue—Corner Warren and Third. Take Third avenue line up Greenwood.

CHRISTIAN.

Central (seats 550)—Corner Ledyard street and Second avenue. Take Fourteenth cars or Third line south.
Disciples of Christ (seats 300), corner Fourth and Plum. Take Grand River cars.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First (seats 1,000)—Corner Woodward and Forest avenues. Take Woodward cars or Belt Line up Hastings.
Woodward Avenue (seats 1,000)—Corner Woodward and Sibley street. Take Woodward cars.

Brewster (seats 400)—Corner Warren and Trumbull. Take Trumbull cars or Belt Line up Fourteenth.
Mount Hope (seats 800) — Twenty-fifth street, just south of Michigan avenue. Take Michigan cars west.
People's Tabernacle (seats 2,000)—Corner Trumbull avenue and Baker street. Take Baker cars.
Fort Street—Corner Fort street west and Summit. Take Fort street cars.

EPISCOPAL.

Christ Church (seats 900)—On the south side of Jefferson avenue between Hastings and Rivard streets. Take Jefferson cars.
Grace Church (seats 1,200)—Corner Fort and Second streets. Take Fort cars.
St. John's (seats 1,000)—Corner Woodward avenue and High street. Take Woodward cars.
St. Paul's—Corner Woodward and Hancock avenues. Take Woodward or Fourteenth avenue Belt Line cars.
St. Peter's (seats 400)—Corner Trumbull avenue and Church street. Take Michigan or Trumbull cars to corner Trumbull and Michigan avenues.
Trinity Church (seats 400)—Corner Trumbull and Myrtle, near Grand River. Take Trumbull, Jefferson or Myrtle cars.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Messiah (seats 300)—Vinewood avenue, just south of Michigan avenue. Take Michigan cars.
St. John's (seats 1,500)—Russell street, between Antietam and Chestnut streets. Take Michigan cars east to Russell st.
St. Paul's (seats 700)—Corner Seventeenth and Rose streets. Take Michigan cars west to Seventeenth street.

LUTHERAN GERMAN.

Trinity Church (seats 700)—Corner Gratiot avenue and Rivard street. Take Michigan cars east to Rivard street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Central (seats 1,200)—Corner Woodward and Adams avenues. Take Woodward or Fourteenth cars to Adams avenue.
Simpson (seats 1,000)—Corner Grand River avenue and Bagg street. Take Jefferson, Myrtle or Fourteenth cars.

Cass Avenue (seats 700)—Corner Cass and Selden avenues. Take Woodward cars to Selden avenue.

Tabernacle (seats 500)—Corner Howard and Fourth streets. Take Baker or Sherman cars to Fourth street.

Woodward Avenue (seats 300) — Corner Woodward and Harper avenues. Take Woodward cars.

Lincoln Avenue (seats 600)—Corner Lincoln and Putnam avenues. Take Trumbull cars to Putnam avenue.

Haven (seats 400)—Corner Sixteenth and Bagg streets. Take Fourteenth avenue cars to corner Fourteenth and Bagg street.

Mary Palmer Memorial (seats 400)—Corner Champlain street and McDougall avenue. Take Fort or Baker cars east to McDougall avenue.

Preston (seats 400)—Corner Twenty-third street and Lambie Pl. Take Baker or Sherman cars west to Twenty-third st.

First German (seats 500)—Corner Jos. Campau avenue and Heidelberg street. Take Michigan cars east to Jos. Campau avenue.

Baldwin Avenue—Corner Baldwin avenue and Champlain. Take Fort street or Jefferson avenue cars east.

Bethel African M. E.—Corner Napoleon and Hastings. Take Belt Line up Hastings.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First (seats 1,100)—Corner Woodward avenue and Edmund Pl. Take Woodward cars.

Westminster (seats 860)—Corner Woodward avenue and Parsons street. Take Woodward cars.

Jefferson Avenue (seats 1,100)—Corner Jefferson avenue and Rivard street. Take Jefferson cars.

Fort Street (seats 1,300)—Corner Fort and Third streets. Take Fort cars.

Trumbull Avenue (seats 800) — Corner Trumbull avenue and Brainard street. Take Jefferson or Trumbull cars.

Central (Scotch; seats 1,200)—Corner Farmer and Bates streets, one block east of Campus Martius.

Forest Avenue (seats 700)—Corner Forest and Second avenues. Take Belt Line up Hastings or Woodward cars to Forest avenue W.

Immanuel (seats 450)—Corner Porter street and Boulevard. Take Sherman cars west.

United Presbyterian (seats 750)—Corner Grand River and Alexandrine avenues. Take Jefferson cars going north.

Memorial (seats 500)—Corner Clinton street and Jos. Campau avenue. Take Sherman or Fort cars to Jos. Campau avenue.

Calvary (seats 776)—Michigan avenue facing Maybury avenue. Take Michigan avenue cars.

Church of Covenant (seats 1,200)—Corner Russell and Napoleon. Take Belt Line up Hastings.

Bethany—Corner Champlain and Seyburn. Take Fort street or Jefferson avenue cars east.

Second Avenue—Corner Second avenue and Gillman. Take Grand River avenue cars.

REFORMED.

Grace—Finley, near Joseph Campau. Take Trumbull cars up Chene.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul (seats 1,200)—Corner Adelaide and John R. streets. Take Woodward or Brush cars to Adelaide street.

Church of SS. Peter and Paul (seats 1,000)—Corner Jefferson and Antoine street. Take Jefferson cars.

St. Aloysius (seats 728)—Washington avenue, between State street and Grand River avenue. A down-town church and within walking distance of all car lines.

Most Holy Trinity (seats 1,100)—Corner Porter and Sixth streets. Take Baker or Sherman cars west.

St. Albertus (Polish and Slavic, seats 2,400)—Corner Canfield and St. Aubin avenues. Take Cross-Town or Trumbull cars up Chene to Canfield avenue.

St. Anne's (French; seats 1,400)—Corner Howard and Nineteenth. Take Sherman cars to Nineteenth street.

St. Joseph's (German; seats 1,500)—Corner Orleans and Jay streets. Take Michigan cars east to Orleans street.

UNITARIAN.

First Church (seats 800)—s. e. corner Woodward avenue and Edmund Pl. Take Woodward cars.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of Our Father (seats 750)—Corner Bagley avenue and Park street, on Grand Circus Park. Take Jefferson cars to Bagley avenue or Woodward cars to Adams avenue.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUE.

Beth El Temple (seats 600) — Corner Washington avenue and Clifford street.

Church Architecture.

The finest examples of church architecture in the city are located on the east side of Woodward avenue, all the leading protestant denominations being there represented.

Church Members.

In 1890 the total was 83,397, divided as follows: Adventists, 20; Baptists, 3,078; Roman Catholics, 45,795; Congregationalists, 1,268; Disciples, 750; Evangelical Association, 109; German Evangelical, 2,550; Jewish, 2,700; Lutherans, 8,609; Methodists, 4,696; Colored Methodists, 855; Presbyterians, 5,313; Protestant Episcopalians, 5,693; Reformed Episcopalians, 220; Unitarians, 600; Universalists, 255.

Church Organizations.

In 1890 Detroit had a total of 152, of which 1 was Adventist, 11 Baptist, 32 Roman Catholic, 6 Congregational, 2 Disciple, 1 Evangelical Association, 4 German Evangelical, 4 Jewish, 16 Lutheran, 17 Methodist Episcopal, 4 Colored Methodist, 15 Presbyterian, 21 Protestant Episcopal, 1 Reformed Episcopal, 1 Unitarian 1 Universalist.

Church Property, Value Of

In 1890, total value was \$4,119,150, divided as follows: Baptists, \$344,200; Roman Catholic, \$1,050,800; Congregational, \$161,500; Disciples, \$53,500; Evangelical Association, \$6,000; German Evangelical, \$119,000; Jewish, \$107,000; Lutheran, \$181,250; Methodist Episcopal, \$366,600; Colored Methodists, \$30,600; Presbyterian, \$875,000; Protestant Episcopal, \$621,600; Reformed Episcopal, \$13,000; Unitarian, \$80,000; Universalists, \$75,000.

Church Sittings.

Nearly 40 per cent of the population could be accommodated at one time in our churches.

Children

Between 5 and 20 in city, 78,700.

Cigars.

The product of Detroit is about 75,000,000 yearly; worth nearly three million dollars.

Circulating Library.

Andrews, now Chamberlain's, 339½ Woodward avenue, keeps all the latest books, which are loaned at ten cents each.

City and County Officers

Have their offices in the City Hall. As soon as the new county building is completed the county officers will be found there.

City Hall.

The building cost \$600,000, and was first occupied July 4, 1871. The canon in front were captured at Perry's victory. The clock is the largest in the United States, and there is but one larger in the world. The dials are 8½ feet in diameter.

City Maps.

The following are published by Silas Farmer & Co.: Pocket Map in four colors, size 28x30 inches, at 25 cents. Pocket Map, with house numbers, size 33x40 inches, 50 cents; same mounted, \$1.00. Pocket Map, size 16x18 inches, 10 cents.

City of the Straits

Is our popular cognomen because located on the strait or river, the word Detroit being the French for strait.

City Seal.

The design of the city seal was adopted March 26, 1827. It commemorates the fire of 1805. The mottoes speramus meliora, "We hope for better things," and resurget cineribus, "It has risen from the ashes," are very significant as well as truthful.

City Taxes.

Are only a little over one and one-half cents on the dollar, and real estate is generally assessed at about half or two-thirds of its value. Taxes are payable July 1st, and if not paid by Aug. 1st interest is charged at one per cent per month.

Circuit and District Courts of U. S.

Meet in the new postoffice building.

Circuit Court of Wayne Co.

Meets in third story of City Hall.

Clark Park.

Is located between Scotten, Clark, Howard and Dix avenues, and comprises 23 acres. Take Sherman or Baker cars.

Clearing House.

See Bank Clearings.

Climate.

Our climate is mild and usually favorable for all, and we are not subject to sudden extremes of heat or cold.

The records of the U. S. signal office for the last quarter of a century show that the normal temperature for the months of May, June, July, August and September has ranged from 57.5 to 71.6.

Clock

In the tower of City Hall is largest in the United States.

Clothing,

The manufacture of, employs over 2,000 persons, and they produce \$3,000,000 worth annually.

Clubs.

See Detroit Athletic, Detroit Boat, Detroit Driving, Country, Fellowcraft, Michigan and Detroit clubs.

Coal

Is within such easy reach that it is always to be had at reasonable prices.

Coastwise Trade.

During 1898, 2,792 vessels entered and 2,946 cleared. See Port of Detroit.

College, Mich., of Medicine.

Is located on corner Michigan avenue and Porter street.

College, Business.

See University and Gutchess College.

College, Detroit, of Law,

Is located corner of St. Antoine and Mullett streets.

College, Detroit, of Medicine,

Is located corner St. Antoine and Mullett streets.

College, Detroit,

Is located on Jefferson avenue, near St. Antoine street.

Common Council.

The regular meetings of the Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Common Council, are held on Tuesday evenings.

Concessions, Front and Rear.

These names are respectively applied to the front and rear portions of the old French farms.

Confectionery

Is manufactured to the value of about \$1,000,000 a year, and nearly 500 persons are employed.

Conner's Creek.

This is the first stream east of Detroit. It runs through the townships of Grosse Pointe, Gratiot and Hamtramck.

Contracts, Land.

Large numbers of lots sold on contracts are not recorded.

Convention City.

On account of its cleanliness, beauty, and situation, Detroit is sought by all national organizations as a meeting place, and hence has been given the above name.

Country Club.

This club house, with spacious grounds, is located at Grosse Pointe, near the shore of Lake St. Clair. Take Jefferson car line.

Correction, House Of.

See House of Correction.

County Building

Is located between Congress, Fort, Brush and Randolph streets and faces Cadillac Square. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 20, 1897. The site cost \$550,000; the building has already cost \$800,000, and with furnishings will probably cost a million more.

County Seat.

Detroit being the County Seat of Wayne County, the several county offices are here located.

Courts.

U. S. Courts are held in the new post-office building; County Circuit Courts in the City Hall, and at the corner of State and Rowland streets; Police and Recorder's Court in the Court building, corner Clinton and Raynor streets; Justice Courts on State street, just west of Rowland street.

Credit of City.

This is not excelled by any other city.

Crematory.

This is located on north side of Fort street near Springwells avenue, just this side of Woodmere Cemetery.

Customs, Collector Of.

The chief office is in the new postoffice building.

Cycling.

During the season wheels galore are seen spinning along our well-paved avenues and boulevards. We have 21 miles of asphalt, 21 of brick, and 11 of macadam.

Belle Isle is the wheelman's favorite resort, where the smooth dirt roadways wind along artificial lakes and canals and pass through cool and silent woods. The island is two miles long and half a mile wide, and is reached by bridge from Jefferson avenue or by ferry boat from foot of Woodward avenue.

If one only wishes to spend a few hours on his wheel let him ride out Jefferson

avenue to the bridge, or go up Woodward avenue to the Boulevard and then east on the Boulevard, which terminates, after turning south, at the bridge. Once on Belle Isle he can choose his own road, but by all means be sure to visit the upper end and come back by the center road through the woods.

Longer rides may be taken out Jefferson avenue to Grosse Pointe and Lake St. Clair, or out Gratiot avenue to the bath town of Mt. Clemens (a 20 mile ride), or out Woodward avenue to Pontiac (a 25 mile ride), or out Michigan avenue to Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor (a 40 mile ride), or one can cross the river to the Canadian side and spin along a delightful road down the river shore to the old Canadian town of Amherstburg (a 15 mile ride).

Daily Noon Meeting.

See Noon Meeting.

Deaconess Home,

Under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is located at 53 Elizabeth street west, and has 10 to 15 nurse and visiting deaconesses.

Death Rate

Is only about 16 to 1,000 yearly.

Debt of City.

On July 1, 1898, was \$4,830,000; but the sinking fund of \$1,483,145 made actual amount only \$3,346,855.

Deeds

Recorded in 1890.....	10,449
Recorded in 1891.....	11,010
Recorded in 1892.....	12,584
Recorded in 1893.....	11,118
Recorded in 1896.....	8,696
Recorded in 1897.....	9,412
Recorded in 1898.....	8,938

Deeds,

Amount of consideration—

In 1890	\$20,730,772
In 1891	20,648,885
In 1892	20,954,401
In 1893	24,410,296
In 1896	13,767,567
In 1897	14,516,220
In 1898	13,786,518

Delray,

A growing village just west of the city, contains a factory for the manufacture of glass.

Department Stores.

Hudson's, on the corner of Gratiot and Farmer streets; and Shafer's, on the corner of Woodward and Michigan, have everything in stock.

Depots.

D., G. H. & M., L. S. & M. S., and G. T., foot of Brush street.

Michigan Central, D. & B. C., and C., H. & D., foot of Third street.

Union depot, cor. Fort and Third.

Canadian Pacific, cor. Fort and Third.

Flint & Pere Marquette, Fort and Third.

Wabash & St. Louis, Fort and Third.

Detroit & Lima Northern, Fort and Third.

D., G. R. & W., Fort and Third.

Detroit.

Romance and religion, ambition and animosity, the disciples of Mars and the devotees of merchandise, all alike had a part in the plans which led to the founding of Detroit. Our earlier history is the earlier history of France and is duplicated in its old-time chronicles. Wit, wisdom, wantonness and war were all prominent in the drama of our past. Founded July 24, 1701, the city is nearly two hundred years old.

When it chooses

Of the past it many

A tale doth tell.

Of the present

In many ways it says

In sturdy tones and strong,

With manner proud

And prosperous, 'Tis well,

And here beside the broad

Blue river builded, I am

Queen City of the Lakes.

Detroit Athletic Club.

This is located on Woodward avenue near Canfield. Take Woodward avenue cars.

Detroit Boat Club.

This flourishing society has an attractive house and complete outfit located on the north shore of Belle Isle.

Detroit Club

Is located on N. E. corner of Fort and Cass streets.

Detroit Driving Club.

The grounds of this club are located just east of Conner's Creek, between Jefferson avenue and the river. Reached by Jefferson cars.

Detroit Opera House.

This is new and the finest in the west. It was built in 1898 to take the place of the one burned in October, 1897. It faces the Campus Martius.

Detroit Yacht Club

Has an elegant house on the north margin of Belle Isle.

Deposits

In Detroit Banks average over a million dollars a day.

District Telegraph Co.

Is located on the S. E. corner Griswold and Larned streets.

Drainage.

The general elevation of the city above the river affords opportunity for superior drainage, and the opportunity is fully utilized.

Drinking Fountains

For both man and beast are located in different parts of the city.

Drives.

The pleasantest drives are up Jefferson avenue to Grosse Pointe; out Woodward avenue to Palmer Park, around the Boulevard and over on Belle Isle.

Drugs.

We have the largest drug factory in the world, and our output is the largest in the U. S.

Duck-Shooting.

The marsh at St. Clair Flats, about 20 miles north of Detroit, is noted for its fine duck shooting, as is also the marsh

at the mouth of the Detroit River. The open season is from Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st of the year following.

Dust.

The street sprinklers are always busy in the summer and our main thoroughfares are comparatively free from dust that annoys and destroys in other cities.

Duties

Paid at Detroit amount to nearly \$1,000,-000 yearly.

Education, Board Of

Is composed of 12 inspectors elected on a general ticket. The offices are located on Miami avenue, between Gratiot avenue and Wilcox street.

Elections.

Both city and state elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November. State elections are held in those years ending with an even figure, and city elections in years ending with an odd figure. The so-called spring elections are held on the first Monday of April, at which time Judges of the Supreme Court of the State and Regents of the University are elected.

Election Booths

Made of sheet iron, octagonal in form, about 18 feet in diameter, were first used in the fall of 1893. They cost \$211 each and are set up on vacant lots or places for each election.

Electric Light Towers.

As viewed from the river at night the electric light towers make an attractive display. There are 136 towers ranging from 100 to 175 feet high with from four to six lights each.

Electrical Factories.

Pay out over \$30,000 monthly in wages, and produce nearly a million and a half dollars' worth of goods annually.

Electric Lights

For public and private lighting are common in all parts of the city. There are

136 towers and 1,500 pole lights. The city owns its own plant, which is located on Atwater near Bates street, and represents an expenditure of \$790,000.

Elevators, Passenger.

These are common in all modern stores and business buildings.

Elevators, Wheat.

All the depots are provided with these facilities.

Elmwood.

This cemetery, established in 1846, is located in the eastern part of the city and contains 78 acres. Take Fort or Jefferson avenue cars east.

Emery Wheels.

These are made in greater numbers than anywhere else.

Empire Theater

Is on Lafayette avenue near Griswold street.

Employees.

There are about 40,000 persons employed in our factories. The number in several of the larger industries is as follows: Cars, 6,000; stoves, 6,000; tobacco and cigars, 4,000; boat building, 900; drugs, 1,600; boots and shoes, 1,500; clothing, 2,000; furniture and chairs, 1,000; lumber and house material, 2,000; paints and varnishes, 500; electrical works, 600; organs and pianos, 500; capsules, 475; boxes, 500; confectionery, 500; steam radiators, 800.

Emergency Hospital.

This is located at corner of Michigan avenue and Porter street.

Evacuation Day Tablet.

This will be found at the Fort street entrance of the postoffice building. It bears the following inscription: "This tablet designates the site of an English fort erected in 1778 by Major R. B. Lernoult as a defense against the Americans. It was subsequently called Fort Shelby, in honor of Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, and was demolished in 1826.

"The evacuation of this fort by the British at 12 o'clock noon, July 11, 1796, was the closing act of the war of independence.

"On that day the American flag was for the first time raised over this soil, all of what was then known as the Western Territory becoming at that time part of the Federal Union."

Excursionists

By the hundreds from the several surrounding states are our guests almost every day during the summer season, and no other northern city has such attractions as Detroit has in its river and parks. The report of the U. S. supervising inspector for the eighth district shows that in 1895 more passengers arrived at and left Detroit than at all other lake ports combined.

Excursions.

See under names of Ann Arbor, Belle Isle, Bois Blanc, Chatham, Georgian Bay, Goderich, Grosse Isle, Mackinaw, Malden, Mt. Clemens, Orchard Lake, Palmer Park, Pontiac, Put-in-Bay, Sandwich, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Clair Flats, Trenton, Wyandotte, Ypsilanti, Mettawas.

Exports.

Value of, for 1898, was \$12,794,953.

Express Offices.

The American, Great Northern, Adams and Wells, Fargo & Co. offices are at the corner of Campus Martius and Monroe. The U. S., Pacific and Dominion at 104 Woodward avenue. The National, Northern Pacific, and Canadian at 34 Campus Martius.

Factories,

See Manufactures.

Factory Sites,

With water frontage and rail connections are plentiful.

Families,

Number of, in the city in 1898, 55,315.

Farms.

Both sides of the Detroit River were once lined with narrow French farms.

Fellowcraft Club

Is located at the corner of Wilcox street and Barclay Place.

Ferries

Leave and arrive every few minutes for Windsor from foot of Woodward avenue, and ferries for Belle Isle leave from and arrive at foot of 24th street, 12th street, Third street, Woodward avenue and Jos. Campau avenue.

Fare to or from Windsor, five cents.

Fare to Belle Isle and back, ten cents.

See also Railroad Ferries.

Fertilizers

Are extensively produced by the Carbon Works.

Fires

Are of comparatively rare occurrence, and the yearly loss is relatively trifling.

Fire Alarms

Are given by means of nearly 400 signal boxes in different parts of the city.

Fire Boat.

The fire boat *Detroit* cost \$44,815, and was first used Nov. 23, 1893. It is manned by twelve men, and can throw fifteen streams, some of them four inches in diameter. It has thrown water 400 feet. The boat is stationed at foot of Fifth street.

Fire Department.

This is one of the best in the U. S. There are 24 steamers, 5 chemicals, 10 hook and ladder trucks, a fire boat and a force of about 420 men. The headquarters are at corner of Larned and Wayne streets.

Fire Limits

Protect the most prominent streets and avenues from the erection of wooden buildings.

Fire of 1805.

The fire of June 11, 1805, which burned every house but one in Detroit, is commemorated in the design of our city seal. The fire was very notable, in that out of

it grew an entire new plan of the town, with new streets and new names, a new form of local government and other changes that have affected every interest of the city.

Fish

In great variety are always to be found in our markets. White fish, pickerel, bass and perch, caught in our own waters, are especially abundant.

Fish Hatchery.

This is located on corner of Champlain and Joseph Campau avenue, and in the hatching season is an interesting place to visit. Take Fort cars east.

Fishing.

The best bass fishing in the country is to be enjoyed on St. Clair Flats. There is also good fishing at the inland lakes near Pontiac. See St. Clair Flats.

Flats.

Within the last few years a number of dwellings known as apartments or flats have been constructed, and are apparently proving desirable investments.

Albemarle—1477 Grand River, corner Ivy Place.

Alberta—37-39 Alexandrine W.

Alhambra—n. w. corner Bagg and Park streets.

Avon—331 Lafayette avenue.

Avon—214 Montcalm E.

Balmoral—895 Third avenue.

Blodgett Terrace—s. e. corner Jefferson and Hastings.

Burnstine—Corner Woodward and Sibley.

Christa—11 Seventeenth street.

Clayton—Southwest corner High and Clifford streets.

Columbia—13-15 Columbia W.

Clio—618 Fourteenth avenue.

Coronado—Corner Second and Selden avenues.

Custer—1559-1563 Beaubien street.

Cynthia—23 Parsons street.

Dakota—295-7 Cass avenue.

Dudley—554 Second avenue.

Effingham—Palmer avenue bet. Woodward and John R.

Elmore—142 Alexandrine avenue W.

Fontaine—361-363 Lafayette avenue.

Frontenac—626 Trumbull avenue.

Grenada—Corner Second and Abbott streets.
Hanley Apartments—Corner John R. and Columbia.
Harvey Terrace—1131-41 Third avenue.
Jefferson—1055 Jefferson ave.
Kalamazoo—92 Perry street.
Lincoln—163-165 Lincoln avenue.
Lombard Terrace—Twelfth street, between Lysander and Forest avenue.
Lotus—305-307 Merrick ave.
Louise—Second avenue, bet. High and Henry.
Lucania—602-604 Fourteenth ave.
Marlborough—419-421 Second avenue.
Medbury Terrace—174-186 Medbury ave.
Michigan—578-586 Michigan avenue.
Milburn—1499 Woodward avenue.
Natchez Terrace—925-939 Antoine street.
Northwood—Cass avenue, bet. Davenport and Parsons streets.
Olandro—295 Cass avenue.
Oxford—82-84 Adams avenue E.
Rexleigh—697-703 Third avenue.
Savoy Apartments—95-97 Joy street.
Schantz—Corner Clifford and Park Pl.
Sevilla—544 Second avenue.
Utopia—Corner Bagley and Clifford.
Varney—s. e. corner Park and Montcalm streets.
Verona Apartments—Corner Cass and Ferry avenues.
Winamac—32-34 Winder.
Windermere—111-113 Selden avenue.

Floral Gardening.

The park at the water works affords the finest floral display in the city; many of the designs being very unique and attractive.

Florence Crittenden Home.

This is at 68 Miami avenue.

Floods.

We have none. Our river never overflows nor dries up. Residents along the margins of other streams should make a note of this fact.

Forest Lawn Cemetery.

This is located in the township of Hamtramck about five miles from the city hall. Reached by Grand Trunk R. R.

Fort Lernoult or Shelby

Was located on a site now partially occupied by the new postoffice, corner Fort and Shelby streets. It was demolished in 1826.

Fort Malden.

An old Canadian fort near Amherstburg. See Amherstburg.

Fort Wayne

Is on the river at the foot of Military avenue. It contains 65 acres, cost \$500,000 and is worth seeing. Take Fort cars west.

French Farms.

Outside of the old fort and city and along the river all the land was laid out into narrow farms.

Freights, Lake.

Rates are advantageous from Detroit.

Freights, Rail.

Are as low as from other places.

Frontage on River.

The city has a frontage of eight miles on the Detroit river.

Fruits.

Both home-grown and from other places, are abundant and reasonable in price.

Fur Manufacturing

Is a leading industry, and not more than one or two cities in the U. S. make as many furs.

Furniture

Of the value of \$1,500,000 is produced yearly.

Garbage

Is collected daily by teams with iron boxes, by a corporation under contract with the city.

Gas.

Coal gas for illuminating purposes is supplied at \$1.00 per 1,000 feet. Natural gas is supplied at 30c. per 1,000 feet.

Geographical Position.

The position of Detroit is favorable for constant growth.

Georgian Bay.

Steamboats leave Windsor, opposite Detroit, regularly for Goderich Canada Georgian Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, a most delightful trip.

Glass

In immense quantities is now produced here, and indications point to a large increase in factories and output.

Goderich.

In the summer, excursions are given twice a week from Windsor to Goderich, Canada.

Golf.

There are fine golf links in connection with the Country Club. See Country Club.

Gospel Carriage.

This is maintained by voluntary gifts from those of various denominations who are interested in evangelistic work. It is manned with speakers and singers, and with the wagon as a pulpit, services are conducted almost daily in various parts of the city, and especially on the Campus Martius. It has undoubtedly been a means of helping many. The carriage, which is drawn by two horses, is a four wheeled vehicle with a canopy, and it is lettered with scriptural mottoes.

Governor and Judges' Plan.

The plan of the city as laid out by them after the fire of 1805 is so called.

Grace Hospital,

Is located on the corner of Willis avenue and John R street. Take Woodward cars to Willis avenue.

Grand Circus.

This consists of two semi-circular parks each side of Woodward avenue, just south of Adams avenue.

Grand Trunk Depot.

The depot at foot of Brush street is so designated.

Grant's Old Home.

The house occupied by General, then Lieutenant, Grant from 1849 to 1851 is still standing, and is known as No. 253 Fort street east.

Greenfield.

This township adjoins Detroit on the northwest.

Griswold Street.

This is the Wall street of Detroit, and almost all of the banks, insurance and lawyers' offices are here concentrated. No better description of the street could be given than this verse, written for a street in another city more than sixty years ago :

At the top of the street the attorneys
abound,
And down at the bottom the barges are
found.
Fly, Honesty, fly, to some safer retreat,
For there's craft in the river and craft
in the street.

Grosse Isle.

This, the largest island in the river, is quite largely settled, and in summer time is a favorite resort. It is reached either is a favorite resort. Reached by boat from foot of First street or M. C. R. R.

Grosse Pointe Farms Village.

This is the most aristocratic suburb of Detroit. It is on the border of Lake St. Clair and is accessible by boats and Jefferson cars.

Grotto of the Virgin.

This curious structure is located near the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, about seven miles from Detroit on the Gratiot road. Its location is indicated by the two streets named Grotto and Loretto. The Grotto itself at the end of a beautiful avenue of trees, is a massive archway with recess of stone, erected at a cost of about \$6,000, "in memory of the apparition of Lourdes." It is an interesting and suggestive structure. Take Rapid Railway cars.

Gutchess College of Business.

This is located on s. w. corner of Grand River and Griswold.

Hack Fares.

The regular rates are 50 cents per passenger within the city limits, with no charge for one or two children under 10 years of age.

Halls, Public.

MANAGERS, CAPACITIES and RENTALS.

Albrecht's—602-606 Chene street; Wm. F. Albrecht; seats 600; \$20.

Arbeiter—Corner Russell and Catherine; Henry Meyfarth; seats 1,600; \$50.

A. O. U. W.—213 Woodward avenue.

Auditorium—Larned E. between Randolph and Brush; D. J. Briggs, 438 Fourteenth; seats 3,500; \$100.

Bamlet—s. w. corner Grand River and Rowland; Bamlet & Miller; seats 500; \$20.

Beecher's—242 Jefferson avenue.

Brown's—1484 Woodward avenue; R. M. Lamoreoux, 1468 Woodward avenue; seats 600; \$10.

Chamber of Commerce—Corner State and Griswold; E. H. Doyle, secretary; seats 1,200.

Chaffee Hall—Corner Woodward and Willis; J. B. Woolfenden; seats 400; \$20.

Clawson's—96 W. W. Williams; Dr. F. W. Clawson; seats 500; \$12 to \$20.

Concordia—4 Catherine; Concordia Singing Society; seats 250.

Colombo—235 Gratiot; Rudolph Grodde; seats 300; \$15.

Darbe's Grand—726 Chene; Darbe & Co.; seats 500; \$20.

Detroit Opera House—Facing Campus Martius; C. J. Whitney; seats 2,200.

Dickinson's—416 Grand River; H. H. Dickinson; seats 600; \$15.

Elks'—213-217 Woodward avenue.

Empire Theater—Lafayette, near Griswold; E. D. Stair; seats 1,600.

Fafeyta's—996 Michigan avenue; B. J. Fafeyta, 946 Michigan avenue; seats 600; \$15.

Fellowcraft—Corner Wilcox and Barclay Place; Fellowcraft Club; seats 750; \$15.

German Salesmen's—87 Monroe.

Germania—Corner Russell and Mullett;
 Montgomery Rifles; seats 1,000; \$20.
 Griesinger's—Russell, between Mullett
 and Catherine; I. Goldia; seats 150; \$10.
 Harmonia—Corner Leland and Russell;
 Zynda Bros.; seats 500; \$18.
 Harmonie—Corner Wilcox and Center;
 Morse Rohnert, McGraw building; seats
 1,200.
 Howlett's—1302-1304 Grand River; A. E.
 Howlett, 753 Maybury; seats 300; \$8.
 Light Guard Armory—Corner Larned and
 Brush; Dr. W. M. Harvey, 6 High W.;
 main hall seats 5,000; \$100; assembly
 seats 1,000; \$40.
 Light Infantry Armory—42 Congress E.;
 Geo. L. Winkler, Union Trust Bldg.;
 seats 1,600; \$50.
 Lyceum Theater—Corner Randolph and
 Monroe; E. D. Stair; seats 2,000.
 Masonic Temple—Corner Lafayette and
 First; seats, drill hall, 1,300; auditorium,
 750.
 Maybury—902 Michigan avenue; Charles
 Turner, 185 Warren E.; seats 350; \$10.
 Merrill—n. e. corner Jefferson and Wood-
 ward.
 Milburn—1493 Woodward; C. S. Vaughn, 22
 Buhl block; seats 500.
 Moreton's—331 Michigan ave; R. Den-
 man, 333 Michigan avenue; seats 400; \$10.
 Museum of Art—Corner Jefferson and
 Russell; A. H. Griffith; seats 550.
 Oasis—170-176 Myrtle street; G. W. Clark,
 170 Myrtle; seats 350; \$10.
 Oddfellows' Temple—214 Randolph; Jos.
 Giefil, Warden, 110 Antoine; seats, up-
 per hall, 500, lower hall, 400.
 Perkins'—759 Grand River avenue; Wm.
 Perkins; seats 500; \$15.
 Philharmonic—n. w. corner Lafayette and
 Shelby; C. F. Hammond, 1015 Hammond
 Bldg.; seats 600.
 Phoenix—Corner Woodward and Duffield;
 J. W. Ehrman, Secretary; seats 350.
 Prismatic—140 First street; Mrs. E. C.
 Skinner, 150 Bagg; seats 350.
 Sampson's—1354 Woodward; Dr. H. W.
 Cory; seats 125; \$5.
 Schwankovsky's—n. e. corner Woodward
 and John R; seats 500.
 Star and Crescent—193-195 Cass street; G.
 W. Briggs, 139 Bates; seats 500; \$3.
 Strassburg's—56-58 Adams avenue E.;
 seats 1,100; \$60.

Turner—Sherman between Russell and Riopelle; Social Turners' Society; seats 1,000.
Wheelmans'—53 Adams avenue E.; seats 600.
Whitney Opera House—164 Griswold; E. D. Stair; seats 1,800.
Y. M. C. A.—Corner Grand River and Griswold; seats 750; \$25.

Hammond Building.

A 10-story office building on the corner of Fort and Griswold streets, south of City Hall.

Hamtramck.

This township adjoins Detroit on the north.

Hamtramck House.

The house of Col. Hamtramck, the first American commandant of Detroit, until recently stood on the river near the foot of Van Dyke avenue.

Harbor.

Our harbor is always safe and practically unlimited in capacity.

Harbor Line.

A harbor line, beyond which wharves must not be extended, was defined and located by the government in 1892.

Harmonie Society.

This flourishing German organization has a fine new building and hall on the corner of Centre and Wilcox streets.

Harper Hospital

Is located on John R street facing Martin place. Take Woodward cars to Martin Place.

Health Regulations.

These are few and sensible, and our mortality reports show that they are well enforced. The office is at Health building on St. Antoine near Clinton. 'Phone 2791.

Hickory Island.

Is in the Detroit River, 16 miles below the city. Many camp here and others have cottages. Reached by boat from foot of First street.

High Buildings—

office "sky scrapers." We have several buildings 10, 12, and 14 stories high and there are more to follow.

High School.

The Central High school, said to be the largest in the United States, is located between Hancock, Warren, Cass and Second avenues. The Western High school is on Scotten avenue, opposite Clark park.

Highland Park Village.

This adjoins Detroit on the north, and lies on both sides of Woodward avenue. Take Woodward cars.

Historic Buildings.

See under head of Grant's Old Home, and John Brown House.

SS. Peter and Paul R. C. church is the oldest church building now standing. It was built in 1848. The oldest business building is that on the s. w. corner of Jefferson and Griswold streets. It was built in 1836 of shell lime-stone.

History of Detroit.

This, the most complete local history issued in the United States, contains over 600 illustrations and nearly 1,100 pages. To know all about Detroit you must consult this work. Published by Silas Farmer & Co., at \$10, or two volumes, Turkey morocco, gilt edge, at \$15. Ask to see it, or send for circular.

Homes, Attractive

Are very numerous in all parts of Detroit, and of greatly varied architecture. Detroit is especially notable for the number of its dwellings in proportion to the population. The census returns show that 42 out of every 100 persons own their own homes in Detroit.

Home for Aged Poor.

This Catholic institution, in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, is located at the corner of Dequindre and Scott streets.

Home of Industry.

This institution for discharged criminals gives them a home and employment. It is located at 259 Willis avenue E.

Home of the Friendless.

This is located near the corner of Cass and Warren avenues.

Hospitals.

See Children's, Emergency, Grace, Harper, Marine, St. Luke's, St. Mary's Woman's, House of Providence (Lying-in Hospital).

Hotels.

NAMES, LOCATION, CAPACITIES AND RATES.

Cadillac—Corner Michigan and Washington avenues; capacity 800; \$3.00-\$5.00.
Russell House—Campus Martius, opposite City Hall; capacity 800; \$3.00-\$5.00.
Ste. Claire—Randolph and Monroe avenue, capacity 350; \$2.50-\$3.50.
Wayne—Foot of Third street, opp. M. C. depot; capacity 500; \$2.50-\$3.50.
Oriental (European)—Farrar street, opp. Public Library; capacity 100; \$1.00-\$1.50.
Normandie—11-23 Congress street E.; capacity 300; \$2.00-\$3.00.
Griswold House—Corner Griswold and Grand River; capacity 400; \$2.00-\$3.00.
Barclay—22 Barclay Pl.; capacity 150; \$2.00.
Metropole (European)—126-130 Woodward avenue; capacity 150; \$1.00.
Library Park (European)—Farrar street, opp. Public Library; capacity 150; 50c and \$1.00.
Perkins House—100 Grand River avenue; capacity 150; \$1.50-\$2.00.
Detroit Hotel—14-18 Elizabeth street W.; capacity 125; \$1.25-\$1.50.
Franklin House—Corner Larned and Bates streets; capacity 150; \$1.50.

House of Correction

Is between Rusell and Riopelle on Alfred street. It is open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. It usually contains about 600 inmates who are chiefly employed in chair making. It is well worthy of a visit. Take Fourteenth line of cars up Hastings to Alfred street.

House Numbers.

The regulations provide one number for every 20 feet, the numbers alternating from one side of the street to the other. On all streets running nearly north the numbers begin at the end nearest the river. On all streets running nearly east and west the numbers start from the end nearest Woodward avenue.

House of Providence.

This is on the corner of Antoine and Elizabeth streets.

Hurlbut Memorial Gate.

This imposing gate-way to Water Works park was erected by the Water Commission in memory of Chauncey Hurlbut, a former water commissioner, who left about \$250,000 to be expended in maintaining a library and improving the grounds. See Water Works.

Ice

Of the best quality is readily obtained and is reasonable in price.

Illumination.

See Electric Light Towers.

Imports.

There are many firms in Detroit who import goods direct from the old world. Total value of imports in 1898 was \$2,046,923.

Improvements.

Detroit is noted for the attention given to improving public and private property. Improvements are always under way.

Incorporation of Detroit.

Detroit was first incorporated as a town or village on January 18, 1802. It was first named and given powers as the City of Detroit by act of October 24, 1815.

Industrial School.

This is located on the corner of Washington and Grand River avenues.

Insurance.

Our wide streets, excellent fire department, facilities for water, etc., ought to and do give us reasonable insurance rates.

Internal Revenue.

The government taxes on tobacco manufactured in Detroit, amounts to over one and one-half million dollars yearly.

Islands in River.

There are seventeen islands in the river named as follows: Peche, Belle, Grass, Grassy, Turkey, Stoney, Grosse, Slocum's, Elliott, Calf, Horse, Celeron, Hickory, Sugar, Elba, Fox and Bois Blanc. They range in size from a few acres to several thousand.

Italians.

Judging by the frequency with which we hear their street cries, our Italian friends are not at all an insignificant portion of our population. Their cry of "Banan, nicey banan" is heard in every part of the city and their two-wheeled, flat-topped carts laden with the fruit are pushed energetically into the way of probable purchasers. Many with baskets of lemons and oranges call from door to door and the fruit trade and street corner stands are almost monopolized by this class of our citizens.

John Brown House.

Prior to the Harper's Ferry raid, the noted John Brown was in Detroit, and a conference of leaders was held in the house now known as 185 Congress street east.

Jail.

This is on the corner of Clinton and Beaubien streets.

Jefferson Avenue.

The greater part of this fine avenue is lined by costly residences. A ride or drive of eight miles east will bring you to Grosse Pointe, the summer home of many of Detroit's wealthy citizens.

Junctions.

There are two well-known railroad junctions within the city limits. The one in the northeast portion is known as the Milwaukee Junction, and designates the junction of the Grand Trunk Railroad with the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad. The other is known both as West Detroit and as Grand Trunk Junction. It designates the junction of the G. T. R. R., L. S. & M. S. R. R. and M. C. R. R. See also Lake Shore Junction.

Justice Courts.

These are located on State street near Rowland.

Labor

Finds favorable conditions at Detroit.

Lake Freights.

Advantageous rates are given from Detroit.

Lake Shore Junction.

The junction of the D., G. H. & M. R. R. with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. is so designated.

Lakes.

These are numerous about 25 miles out Woodward avenue, in the vicinity of Pontiac. Many summer cottages have been built in this region.

See Orchard Lake and Sylvan Lake.

Lake Steamers

All stop here.

Lambda Sigma.

This well-known high school fraternity was here founded.

Land Board.

Under act of congress of 1842, the common council, as successor of the governor and judges, has power to perfect titles to lots originally controlled by the governor and judges.

Latitude

From flag staff on city hall, the city lies in latitude 42°, 19' 50.28" north.

Letter Boxes.

There are about 850 in the city.

Letter Carriers.

We have 159.

Lewis School for Stammerers.

is located at 41 Adelaide street. This is one of the largest and most successful schools of its kind in the world and those attending it come from all parts of the Union and Canada.

Library—Circulating.

See Circulating Library.

Light Houses.

There are five on the river. The nearest to Detroit is the one on Belle Isle.

Lighting City.

See Electric Lighting.

Lions of Detroit.

See Sights.

Little Venice.

This term is applied to the cottage settlement just above the ship-canal at the mouth of St. Clair river. The name is exceedingly appropriate, for there are numerous waterways and all communication in this locality is by water.

Living,

Is cheaper and life more desirable than in any other western city.

Log Cabin.

See Palmer Park.

Longitude.

Of Detroit. The flag staff on city hall is 83° 2', 46.63" west of Greenwich, England.

Lost Parcels.

Enquire for them at Central police station, or if lost on street cars, at the office of the company, 12 Woodward avenue.

Lots.

The usual size of a city lot is 30x100, but there are many which are 50x150, and even larger.

Lumber.

Both hardwood and pine, from our native forests is always plentiful and correspondingly cheap.

Lutheran Cemetery.

This is located in the city just east of Mt. Elliott avenue, between Farnsworth street and the Boulevard. Take Fourteenth cars and transfer to Crosstown line.

Lyceum Theater.

This is on Randolph street, between Monroe and Champlain streets.

Mackinac Island.

Steamboats for this celebrated resort at the north end of Lake Huron, leave several times a week during the summer season. Docks at foot of Wayne and First streets.

Mails.

Over 50 mails arrive and are sent daily.

Main Streets.

See Griswold street and avenues.

Majestic Building.

This 14-story office building faces the Campus Martius—from its roof one sees the city and surrounding country spread out before him. At night the scene is especially novel.

Manufacturing Capital.

In 1880.....	\$15,594,000
In 1895.....	45,000,000

Manufacturing Center.

These are quite evenly distributed in all parts of the city. The most noted localities are the River Rouge region, East Fort street, along Atwater, Guoin, and Wight streets, and east and west of Woodward avenue along the railroads to the junctions on either side and also along and near the River road.

Manufacturing Employees.

In 1880.....	15,110
In 1890.....	78,178

Manufactures.

Leading articles are boots and shoes, boxes, burial caskets, cars, cigars, clothing, capsules, drugs, electrical apparatus, furs, furniture, fertilizers, glass, harrows, matches, organs, pins, pearl buttons, safes, salt, soda ash, soap and vessels.

Manufacturing Output.

Value in 1880	\$30,000,000
in 1894	70,000,000

Marine Hospital.

This government institution for sick sailors is located on corner of Jefferson and Mt. Elliott avenues.

Markets.

Our markets are supplied with everything in season and out of season, at prices that all say are reasonable. The eastern city market is located on Russell street, between High and Winder, and the western on Michigan avenue, between Eighteenth and Humboldt. Take Michigan cars east to eastern market.

Marriage Licenses.

Are required to be obtained from county clerk (fee one dollar) before the ceremony is performed. Males and females must be 18 before they can marry, except that with the written consent of parents or guardians girls may marry earlier. The applicant for a license must give under oath the following facts: Full name of groom and bride, age of each at last birthday, whether white, black, mulatto, or Indian, residence, birthplace, occupation, father's name, mother's maiden name, number of times previously married, and maiden name of bride, if a widow.

Masonic Temple.

This is located on corner of Lafayette avenue and First street.

Matches

Are a leading article of manufacture, and \$300,000 worth are produced yearly.

McGregor or Helping Hand Mission.

This is located on the northeast side of Cadillac square, near Randolph street. Its expenses are \$14,000 per year. It cares for 7,000 men per annum. It holds nightly meetings with an average of 200 in attendance. It provides 100,000 meals yearly. 14,000 barrels of kindling wood are cut and sold yearly.

McSweeney's.

A popular hotel and resort on Lake St. Clair. It is on the line of the Detroit, Lake Shore and Mt. Clemens Electric Railway.

Medical Colleges.

See Colleges.

Meats.

Are plentiful, and those offered for sale are subject to inspection, and quality is thus assured.

Messenger Service.

Of American District Telegraph Co. is located on corner of Griswold and Larned streets. The rates are: For one mile, 10c.; with answer, 15c.; two miles, 15c.; with answer, 20c., or 30c. per hour.

Methodist Book Store.

A branch of the Methodist Book Concern is located at 269 Woodward avenue and carries a full line of its publications.

Mettawas, The

One of the most beautiful summer resorts in America, situated on north shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles from Detroit. No more delightful place to visit can be found. Reached by ferry from foot of Jos. Campau Ave. and D. & L. E. R. R. See card on last page.

Michigan Club.

This well known republican organization has quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Milwaukee Junction.

See Junctions.

Milk

Is inspected to insure its purity.

Mt. Clemens

The county seat of Macomb county, is about 16 miles from Detroit, and is widely known because of its mineral springs and baths, which are largely patronized. The hotels are new and elegant. It is reached by Grand Trunk trains, Rapid Railway and Detroit, Lake Shore and Mt. Clemens R. R., both trolley lines, whose cars pass city hall every half hour.

Mt. Elliott Cemetery.

Belonging to the Roman catholics, extends along west side of Mt. Elliott avenue, north of Monroe avenue. Take Fort or Sherman cars east.

Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Also used by the Roman catholics, lies in the township of Hamtramck, on G. T. R. R.

Morals.

Of Detroit will compare very favorably with any city of its size.

Monuments.

See Soldiers' Monument.

Moving Vans

Are to be found on Grand River avenue, near Second street. The legal rate is \$2.50 per mile per load from the first story, and 50 cents for each additional mile or story above the first. The rate by the hour is \$1.50.

Municipal Matters.

In almost all that pertains to city affairs progress is manifest. The city owns all the property it uses, and keeps its buildings in good condition. The stranger will find no shabby schools or court buildings, no ill-kept engine houses and police stations. The total value of the city property is upwards of twenty million dollars. For purposes of taxation

the real estate in the city is valued at about \$170,000,000, and the personal property at about \$40,000,000. The rate of taxation is about \$16 per \$1,000. The total bonded city debt is \$4,830,000, and the sinking fund amounts to nearly \$1,500,000.

We have over 500 policemen, 420 firemen, nearly 40 engine and hook and ladder companies, an electric lighting plant running nearly 6,000 lights, and four immense engines at the water works which pump nearly 40,000,000 gallons daily, and they could pump several times that amount if necessary. What an amount of care and ceaseless activity these facts and figures represent! Surely we are dependent on city officials for much of the care and comfort that we enjoy. The House of Correction, owned by the city, is well worth a visit. Instead of being an expense, it brings an average revenue of \$20,000 a year to the city.

Of public school buildings we have 65, with nearly 800 teachers. Besides these are numerous medical and business colleges; also parochial and private schools, and taken in connection with our superb high schools and public library, they afford educational advantages which are unexcelled.

Museum of Art.

See Art Museum.

Musical Advantages.

There are several musical conservatories and academies of the highest grade, with hundreds of students.

Nativity of Population.

In 1890 total foreign born was 81,709, of whom 18,791 were born in Canada and New Foundland, 9 in Mexico, 1 in Central America, 16 in South America, 51 in Cuba and West Indies, 7,168 in England, 2,459 in Scotland, 84 in Wales, 7,447 in Ireland, 35,481 in Germany, 658 in Austria, 327 in Holland, 411 in Belgium, 402 in Switzerland, 77 in Norway, 196 in Sweden, 162 in Denmark, 669 in Russia, 112 in Hungary, 513 in Bohemia, 5,351 in Poland, 804 in France, 338 in Italy, 13 in Spain, 5 in Portugal, 12 in Greece, 30 in Asia, 38 in China, 4 in Japan, 8 in India, 4 in Africa, 2 in Atlantic islands, 39 in Australia, 4 in Pacific islands, 25 in Turkey, and 20 at sea.

Natural Gas.

This was first introduced and used here in 1890. It was then piped from Ohio, but is now brought from wells in Canada.

Naval Reserves.

The ranks of this organization are filled by Detroit's first young men.

Newsboy's Association.

This benevolent organization, through its superintendent, looks after about 900 newsboys who pay dues of five cents per week. This gives them the privileges of the reading room, the night schools, and insures them if sick or hurt of doctors and medicine, or if they are without a home the association takes care of them. It is supported by private individuals and at their Sunday night meetings, where they are entertained by lectures, music, etc., a charge of 10 cents is made to the public. The rooms are at 110 Jefferson avenue.

Newspapers.

The leading English papers are the Tribune, Free Press, Journal and News. The principal German papers are the Abend Post and the Volksblatt.

Noon Meetings.

At the Y. M. C. A., corner of Grand River and Griswold streets, there is held daily, from 12 to 12:30, a prayer, praise and testimony service for men. It is always helpful, lively and interesting and strangers are very welcome.

North Detroit.

A little village formerly called Norris, lies about three miles northeast of Detroit. The Lutherans have an orphan asylum here. Take Grand Trunk trains from foot of Brush street.

"Northwest and Northland."

These two passenger steamships, built on ocean steamship lines, stop here twice a week on the trip between Buffalo and Duluth. The swells from these boats are enormous and it is great sport to "take them" in a rowboat.

Nurses.

These may be engaged from the hospitals and a complete list of those in the city will be found in the back of the City Directory.

Oakland, The.

A large and attractive summer hotel on the banks of the St. Clair river, easily reached from Detroit. Take boat from foot of Griswold street.

Oakwood.

This village, west of and almost adjoining the city, is in the center of a rapidly developing manufacturing region.

Oddfellows' Hall.

This is located on Randolph street facing Monroe avenue.

Office Buildings.

Atkinson—58-60 Congress W.
Bagley—s. e. corner Congress and Bates streets.
Bamlet—s. w. corner Grand River and Rowland.
Bank Chamber—80 Griswold street.
Barbour Bldg—Corner Campus Martius and Monroe.
Bennett—s. e. corner Grand River and Griswold.
Bressler—20-34 Lafayette avenue.
Brush—s. e. corner Monroe and Randolph streets.
Buhl—91 Griswold.
Burns—88-90 Griswold.
Butler—82-84 Griswold.
Butterfield—40-44 Larned W.
Campau—s. w. corner Griswold and Larned.
Caskey Block—80-88 Michigan avenue.
Chamber of Commerce—Corner State and Griswold streets.
Cleland—29-31 State street.
Cowie—s. w. corner Gratiot and Farrar.
Coyl Block—n. e. corner Woodward and Campus Martius.
Cullen Brown Building—Corner Woodward and Witherell.
"Free Press"—11 Lafayette avenue.
Ferguson—228-232 Woodward avenue.
Fisher Block—Corner Michigan avenue and Lafayette.

Fyfe—n. w. corner Woodward and Adams
 avenues.
 Hall Block—163 Griswold street.
 Hammond—s. e. corner Griswold and Fort
 streets.
 Hilsendegen Block—Monroe avenue, be-
 tween Farrar and Randolph streets.
 Heineman Block—Corner Bates and Cad-
 illac Square.
 Hodges—s. e. corner Griswold and State.
 Home Bank—Corner Michigan and Gris-
 wold.
 Jones—242 Griswold street.
 "Journal"—Corner Fort and Wayne
 streets.
 Kanter—Corner Cadillac Square and
 Campus Martius.
 Leonard—18 John R.
 Lewis Block—92-94 Griswold.
 McGraw—s. w. corner Griswold and
 Lafayette.
 Majestic—Corner Woodward and Michi-
 gan.
 Merrill Block—n. e. corner Woodward
 and Jefferson.
 Miner—Cadillac Square and Congress.
 Moffat—s. w. corner Griswold and Fort
 streets.
 Municipal Court Building—Corner Clinton
 and Raynor streets.
 Newberry and McMillan—s. e. corner of
 Griswold and Larned.
 "News-Tribune"—n. w. corner Larned
 and Shelby streets.
 Opera House Block—Campus Martius.
 Peninsular Bank—36-40 Fort street W.
 Postoffice—Fort street, between Shelby
 and Wayne.
 Schwankovsky—Corner Woodward and
 John R.
 Scripps Block—25-33 Lafayette avenue.
 Seitz Block—33-37 Congress street W.
 Shurley—32 Adams avenue W.
 Telegraph Block—s. e. corner Griswold
 and Congress streets.
 Telephone Building—Corner Clifford street
 and Washington avenue.
 Tolsma—s. w. corner State and Rowland
 streets.
 Union Trust—n. e. corner Griswold and
 Congress streets.
 University Building—11-21 Wilcox street.
 Utopia—38-44 Bagley avenue.
 Valpey Building—213-217 Woodward ave-
 nue.
 Valpey Block—Corner Monroe and Far-
 mer streets.

Van Husan Block—106 Miami avenue.
Walker Block—n. w. corner Fort and
Griswold.
Waterman Block—s. e. corner Woodward
and Larned street.
Wayne County Savings Bank—32-34 Con-
gress street W.
Whitney Block—s. w. corner of Wood-
ward and Park street.
Whitney Opera House Block—164-172
Griswold street.

Old Book Stores.

Charles Menot, 54 Grand River avenue.
The Wanless, 57 Grand River avenue.

Opera Houses.

See Detroit and Whitney's.

Orchard Lake.

A beautiful place of resort, with a num-
ber of summer cottages, is but a five mile
drive from Pontiac. Take Detroit & Pon-
tiac trolley line.

Organs and Pianos

Are produced by hundreds annually.

Orphan Asylums.

The Protestant is located on Jefferson
avenue, facing Elmwood avenue. St. Vin-
cent's catholic asylum for girls, is on Mc-
Dougall, between Larned and Congress.
The Lutherans have an asylum at North
Detroit. The German Protestant Home
for Orphans and Old People is at 248 Har-
vey avenue.

Paints and Varnish.

The annual product of our factories is
worth over \$5,000,000.

Palmer Park.

This delightful suburban retreat of 120
acres, is located on Woodward avenue,
about seven miles from the city hall. One
of its most attractive features is the log
cabin with its old-fashioned furniture, an
artificial lake is near by, and five min-
utes' walk, by winding paths, through a
delightful native forest, will bring you
into solitude and silence that is restful
in the highest degree. Take Woodward
avenue cars marked Log Cabin.

Parades.

No city in the country affords better facilities for parades. Wide avenues with room for a front of twenty on either side of the car tracks, smooth asphalt roadways upon which to march and maneuver with here and there shady places, to shield from the sun, and exceptionally broad and smooth sidewalks and other places of vantage from which to view a parade leave nothing to be desired for purposes of this kind.

Parks.

About 900 acres are embraced in our 16 parks. See Belle Isle, Palmer, Water Works and Clark parks.

Park Lots.

These were laid out in 1809, and originally consisted of 88 lots of from 5 to 10 acres each, lying on each side of Woodward avenue, north of Adams avenue.

Pavilion.

See Wayne Pavilion.

Paving.

The streets are generally paved with wood, brick, stone and asphalt and are in better condition than is usual in cities of the size. Jan. 1st, 1899 there was a total of 270 miles of paved street, of which 21 miles were asphalt, 21 brick, 11 Macadam, 208 cedar and the remainder stone.

Pearl Buttons

Are produced here in immense quantities.

Peddler's Licenses.

The annual license fee for peddling on foot is \$5; from hand-carts, \$25; and stands in public streets, \$5. For peddling from a vehicle drawn by one horse, \$25; draw by two or more horses, \$50. Fractions of a year in proportion. Vehicles must be kept in motion except when making sales, and horns and bells are not allowed.

People and Characteristics.

Although founded July 24, 1701, by the French, the city was largely colonized early in the century by eastern families,

and they have given tone to its social and municipal life. The passing years have brought numbers of Germans, Poles and Italians, but they are being gradually Americanized, and the so-called foreign element does not dominate as in other cities of the same size.

Philharmonic Hall.

This hall, in which high-class concerts are often held, is located on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Shelby street. Many social events also take place there.

Phones.

See Telephones.

Picnic Places.

Belle Isle, the Water Works park, Sugar island down the river, and Tashmoo Park, in the St. Clair River, all afford the best facilities for picnic parties.

Piety Hill.

This is the name given to the upper portion of the section bounded by Woodward and Third avenues.

Pingree Potato Patches.

During the recent hard times when Gov. Pingree was mayor of Detroit, he instituted a means of giving relief to the worthy poor. Various patches of land in the city were loaned by individuals and are plowed by the city and then turned over to those out of work to cultivate and raise food for themselves. One-quarter of an acre of plowed land is turned over to each approved family, who must furnish their own implements and seed, except in special cases, where the seed is furnished by the city. In 1898 there were 244 acres planted by 958 families; 11,773 bushels of potatoes were raised at an expense to the city of \$892.92. The mayor appoints a special committee or commission, but the work is looked after by employees of the poor commission.

Pins

Are produced in great quantities in one of the largest of factories.

Plan of City.

The original plan of the city as made in 1806, was copied from the plan of Washington, the national capital.

Poles.

The people of this nationality, because of their peculiar traits and their numbers, have of late years been much in evidence in this city. Their difficulties with one of their pastors, and his difficulties with the bishop of the diocese, have been the occasion of many disturbances. Now, happily, peace seems to prevail. In connection with their habits of life one can but notice the vigor and energy with which scores of women and children will attack the debris of a dismantled building and carry away the wood for fuel. Sometimes scores of hand-carts in procession are pushed through the main avenues by these energetic toilers.

Police Court.

This is located on Clinton near St. Antoine street.

Police Department.

This has one central building, corner of Farmer and Bates streets, and 10 stations, and a total force of nearly 500 men.

Poor House.

The county poor farm, with its various buildings, including an insane asylum, is located about 12 miles from Detroit on the M. C. R. R. Take Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor trolley line.

Population of City.

1810.....	770
1820.....	1,442
1830.....	2,222
1840.....	9,192
1850.....	21,019
1860.....	45,619
1870.....	79,577
1880.....	116,342
1890.....	205,876
1894.....	237,837

See nativity of population.

Pontiac.

An hour's ride on the electric line out Woodward avenue or the D., G. H. & M. Railway will bring you to this, the county seat of Oakland county. The Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane is near the city, and a drive of five miles will bring you to Orchard lake and the Michigan Military academy.

Pontiac's Gate.

The gate through which Chief Pontiac entered Detroit in the conspiracy of 1763, was located near the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold street.

Pontiac Tree.

This is said to have been standing at the time of the Pontiac conspiracy in 1763; only the stump remains. It is near the present site of the Michigan Stove Works on Jefferson avenue, just above Adair street.

Port of Detroit.

This is the third in the whole country in number of arrivals and clearances of vessels. 33,290 vessels with a gross tonnage of 35,000,000 passed through Detroit River during 1896.

Postoffice.

This is located on Fort street west, between Shelby and Wayne streets. The building cost about \$1,000,000. There are also five sub-stations.

A at s. e. corner of Woodward and Willis avenues.

B at 834 Michigan avenue.

C at 1212 Jefferson avenue.

D at 681 Gratiot avenue.

E, marine station, at foot of Bates street.

Postoffice Receipts.

For 1898 were \$664,612.81, or about \$1,800 per day.

Potato Patches.

See Pingree Potato Patches.

Prayer Meetings.

The regular weekly prayer meetings in all the evangelical churches are held on Wednesday evening.

Private Claims.

The old French farms are so designated.

Public Library.

This building, erected in 1876, contains over 148,000 volumes, and is located on the corner of Gratiot and Farmer streets. There is a free reading room for adults, one for boys and girls and an exceptionally convenient reference reading room. The library is free to anyone for consultation and any resident over 15 years of age may draw books by getting some real estate owner to sign as surety.

There is in connection also a library for the blind, embracing a varied assortment of books of standard literary merit.

Public Lighting Plant.

This is located on the river front, just east of Bates street.

Put-in-Bay.

Is about five hours' ride from Detroit, in the western portion of Lake Erie. Here are a number of picturesque islands, with abundant opportunities for fishing and boating. On Put-in-Bay and other islands there are good hotels and a variety of amusements are provided. In season grapes are especially abundant and cheap. Perry's Cave, a natural curiosity, is well worth a visit and is easily reached. Take boat from foot of First street.

Railroads.

See Depots.

Railroad Ferries.

There being no railroad bridge over the Detroit river, all through passenger or freight cars are transferred over the river on enormous ferry boats, carrying from 16 to 20 cars each. During 1898 the average number of cars crossing the river daily was 1,547.

Railroad Junctions.

See Junctions.

Railroad Freight Charges.

Are favorable to and from Detroit.

Rapid Railway.

The cars of this electric line to Mt. Clemens and Marine City via Gratiot road, pass the city hall every half hour.

Rapid Transit.

This is practically complete to all parts of the city and its suburbs, and is greatly equalizing values.

Reading Rooms, Public.

Everybody is welcome at the public library, on Gratiot avenue, near Farmer street and at the reading room of the Y. M. C. A. on Grand River, near Woodward avenue.

Real Estate.

Increases in value faster than the population increases, and property on the outskirts of the city for several years past has increased in value faster than interior property.

Reciprocity.

Or commercial union with Canada, is sure to come and will immensely increase our prosperity.

Recorder's Court.

This holds its sessions in the court building, on Clinton, near St. Antoine street.

Recreation.

Opportunities for pleasure in the way of boating, fishing, hunting, athletic sports and excursions here and there are exceptional.

Regattas.

These and races on the river are of frequent occurrence.

Religious Papers.

There are five denominational religious papers published in Detroit: The Christian Herald (Baptist), at 22 Witherell street; Michigan Presbyterian, at same address; the Michigan Christian Advocate, at 269 Woodward avenue; the Detroit Churchman, at 178 Henry street; the Michigan Catholic, at 64 State street.

Rents

Are more reasonable than in any other city of the size of Detroit.

Residence.

As a place of residence, Detroit possesses an unusual number of advantages. This is evidenced by the fact that many persons who have made their fortunes elsewhere have selected this city as the place above all others wherein to live and enjoy their wealth. Names can be given in support of this assertion.

Restaurants and Lunch Rooms.

These are quite numerous and can easily be found.

Revenue Taxes.

On tobacco, liquors and beer in 1891 for Detroit amounted to \$1,511,103.

Revolution, War of.

Detroit was a focal point in this struggle. The British government distributed millions of dollars worth of goods to the Indians who were gathered here from all over the west and south, and from Detroit Indian expeditions were sent out against colonists all through the west.

Rides—Carriage.

See Drives.

River, The

Detroit, admittedly the most attractive city on the American continent, lies on the north side of the river of the same name, on which it has a frontage of 10 miles. Such is the capacity of its harbor that many of the warships of the world might ride at anchor in our beautiful stream, and more white-winged and steam craft pass our shores than enter the ports of Liverpool, London or traverse the Suez Canal. Over it pass greater quantities of grain and mineral than pass over any other sheet of water in all the world. The river is 27 miles long, from one-half to three miles wide, with an average width of one mile. It is from 20 to 60 feet deep, with smooth yet rapid current, and with beautiful

islands decorating almost its entire length. As it never overflows, it is never a menace, but always a joy and blessing. Yachts, sail boats, barges, ferries, and great steamers ply and fly over its silver and blue, and in the season it is a panorama of beauty, gay with music, streamers and happy voyageurs.

River Rouge Region.

This is one of the newest and most rapidly developing manufacturing centers in or near the city. The River Rouge frontage, special railroad connections, and the numerous large establishments already there located give it great prominence. Reached by Fort cars west.

Roads.

The roads in and about Detroit, and on the Canadian side are, many of them, very attractive and much used by bicyclers. See Drives.

Royal Oak.

A small town about 12 miles out Woodward avenue, on the line of the Detroit & Pontiac railway.

Safes

Are produced here in one of the largest factories in the world. Over \$300,000 worth are manufactured yearly.

Safe-Deposit Vaults.

These conveniences are to be found at the Union Trust Co., corner of Griswold and Congress streets; at the Wayne County Savings Bank, 32 Congress street west, and at the Preston National Bank, 117 Griswold street.

Saloons.

Under law of 1895, all liquor saloons now pay a uniform tax of \$500 per year.

Salt.

Recent tests by boring show that there is a strata of rock salt, many feet in thickness, about 600 feet below the surface along the river and the manufacture of salt is already a leading industry.

Salvation Army.

For many years officers of this religious organization have had quarters in Detroit. At present they are at 21-23 Cadillac Square, with posts at two other points in the city. Evening after evening, even in severe weather, the comrades, both men and women, beat the drum and tambourine, speak and testify near the Soldiers' Monument or elsewhere on the Campus Martius. There can be no doubt that the cause of morals and religion are both served by their efforts.

Sander's Ice Cream Parlors.

This is the largest and most elaborate place of the kind in the city. A specialty is made of ice cream soda at five cents a glass. Probably no city in the country has a roomier or better conducted establishment. The fact that it is closed on Sunday still further recommends it. It is located at 141-143 Woodward avenue, just north of the Campus Martius.

Sandwich.

An old Canadian town opposite Detroit, once famous for its quaint and sleepy character but now being rapidly modernized. It is reached by electric car from Windsor.

Sanitarium.

This is located on Fort street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Sanitary Inspection.

Under police control is conducted all the year round.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Steamboats run regularly in the season to this place, and the scenery on the route is deemed very fine.

Schools.

There are 55 private and parochial schools and 67 public schools. See Education.

See also Sprague Correspondence School of Law and Lewis School for Stammerers.

Schools, Public.

There are 67, as follows:

Alger—Mott, near Woodward.
Amos—Corner Military and Regular ave.
Bagley—Corner Fourteenth and Pine.
Barstow—Larned near Riopelle.
Bellefontaine—Morrell near Fort street W
Bellevue—Bellevue near Champlain.
Berry—Corner Concord and Charlevoix.
Bishop—Winder near Rivard.
Brownson—Maple near Chene.
Campau—Forest near Jos. Campau.
Campbell—Corner St. Aubin and Alex-
andrine.
Cass—Corner Grand River and Second.
Chaney—Sullivan near Linden.
Clay—Pitcher near Cass.
Clinton—Clinton near Rivard.
Columbian—Corner Twenty-seventh and
Merrick.
Craft—Corner Ash and Vinewood.
Custer—Hammond near Ranspach.
Dickinson—Corner Twelfth and Calumet.
Duffield—Clinton near Chene.
Estabrook—Corner Eighteenth and Mc-
Graw.
Everett—Fort street near Rivard.
Fairbanks—Corner Seward and Hamilton.
Farrand—Corner Harper and John R.
Ferry—Corner Ferry and Jos. Campau.
Field—Corner Field and Agnes.
Firnane—Fort near McDougall.
Franklin—Corner Seventh and Pine.
Garfield—Corner Rivard and Frederick.
Gratiot—Corner Gratiot and Butler.
Hancock—Corner Hancock and Four-
teenth.
Harris—Corner Pulford and Ellery.
Hibbard—Hibbard near Jefferson.
Hickey—Corner Thirtieth and Herbert.
High, Central—Cass, bet. Hancock and
Warren.
High, Western—Scotten near Baker.
Houghton—Corner Abbott and Sixth.
Hubbard—Twenty-fifth near Baker.
Irving—Willis near Woodward.
Jackson—Fort near Chene.
Jefferson—Corner Selden and Greenwood.
Johnson—Waterloo near Dubois.
Lincoln—Corner Brady and Antoine.
Lyster—Livernois near Michigan.
McKinstry—Corner McKinstry and Mc-
Millan.
Newberry—Twenty-ninth near Visgar.
Nichols—Elm near Seventh.
Norvell—Arndt near McDougall.
Oakland—Corner Holbrook and Oakland.
Owen—Corner Myrtle and Thirteenth.

Palmer—Horton near Antoine.
 Pitcher—Sullivan near Butternut.
 Poe—Lysander near Sixth.
 Potter—Tillman near Myrtle.
 Preston—Seventeenth near Howard.
 Roberts—Adelaide near Beaubien.
 Rose—Van Dyke near Ferry.
 Russell—Russell, corner Eliot.
 Scripps—Belvidere near Kercheval.
 Tappan—Corner Thirteenth and Maran-
 tette.
 Tilden—Corner Kirby and Brooklyn.
 Trowbridge—Forest near Hastings.
 Van Dyke—Van Dyke near Kercheval.
 Washington Normal—Beaubien near Bea-
 con.
 Webster—Twenty-first near Howard.
 Wilkins—Porter near Second.
 Williams—Canfield near Mt. Elliott.

School Property.

That used for public schools is worth over \$2,500,000.

Scholars.

In public schools, 35,894.

Second-Hand Book Stores.

See Old Bookstores.

Seeds.

The Ferry seed establishment is the largest in the world, and employs hundreds of persons. Corner Monroe avenue and Brush street.

Sewerage.

Our opportunities for sewerage are exceptional and are all improved in all parts of the city. We have about 400 miles of sewers.

Shade Trees.

These are unusually numerous and beautiful.

Shady Streets.

We have an unusual number.

Sheriff.

The sheriff of Wayne county has his residence in connection with the county jail. See Jail.

Ships and Steamers.

Worth over \$2,000,000 are built here yearly.

Shipments

Are actually made from Detroit to various places in Alaska, Africa, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Constantinople, China, England, France, Germany, Greece, Honolulu, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, Spain, Holland, India, and to every state and territory of the United States.

Shipping Facilities

By rail and water are such as guarantee reasonable rates. Fifteen railroads have terminals in Detroit and access to all is obtained by a belt line around the city.

Shopping.

Visitors will find no more attractive show windows or stocks of goods than are to be found in Detroit.

Sidewalks.

These are wide and well kept, and are largely of stone.

Sights.

By all means visit the art museum, Belle Isle park, and the water works. Go and see Grant's old home, the public library, the Chamber of Commerce and view the city from the roof of the Majestic building. See also Palmer park, Fort Wayne and the House of Correction.

Signal Service.

See Weather.

Sites for Factories

With railroad or water fronts, are especially abundant and cheap.

Size of City.

The city has a river frontage of over eight miles and extends back an average of three and one-half miles.

Skating.

This is to be had during a large part of the winter season on the artificial

lakes of Belle Isle, and also at several in-door rinks scattered over the town. The river is now seldom frozen over as it is constantly plied by the ferries.

Smoke.

Natural gas is largely used for fuel and comparatively little soft coal is burned, and, aided by the smoke consuming appliances, we are almost entirely delivered from the soot and smoke that are such annoyances in other cities.

Soap

To the value of \$500,000 is produced yearly.

Societies

Of all kinds are numerous, and man's gregarious wants in this direction are abundantly provided for.

Soda Ash.

The manufacture of soda ash is one of the newest industries in this region but bids fair to be one of the most extensive. Immense deposits of the constituent materials are found in brine obtained from wells bored at various places along the northeast shore of the Detroit river, and a number of factories are located between Detroit and Trenton.

Soldiers' Monument.

This is located on the Campus Martius, was fully completed in 1881 and the total cost was \$70,000. The body of the monument is of Westerly, Rhode Island, granite, and the statues are of golden bronze, cast in Munich, Bavaria. Its height is 60 feet.

Solvay Process Co.

This immense concern manufactures soda ash and a score of other bi-products and occupies the former exposition buildings at the mouth of River Rouge. Take Fort cars west.

Somerville Springs.

A health and pleasure hotel on the banks of the St. Clair and near the city of St. Clair.

Sprague Correspondence School of Law

Has hundreds of pupils all over the country. It is located in the Telephone Bldg., corner Clifford street and Washington avenue.

Springwells.

This township adjoins Detroit on the west.

Standard and Local Time.

In this region the Detroit River has been made the dividing line between Eastern and Central Standard time, consequently all trains arrive at and Depart from Detroit on Central Standard time. Across the river Eastern Standard time is used, which is one hour later than Central Standard time.

In all ordinary matters in Detroit Standard time is ignored and local or sun time is used.

Star Island.

This small island at the St. Clair Flats contains a first-class summer hotel. Take boats from foot of Griswold street.

Statuary.

Many originals and copies from originals are to be seen at the Art Museum, corner of Jefferson avenue and Hastings street.

St. Clair Flats.

This name designates the shoal water at the upper end of Lake St. Clair. The region is one of the greatest fishing and duck hunting regions in the country. It has also become notable because of the club houses and cottages erected on piles and on islands of made land; in summer time these are thronged with occupants from various parts of the country. It has received the cognomen of the "Venice of America." Reached by boat from foot of Griswold street. Fare 50 cents.

Steamers on Lakes.

All stop at Detroit.

Steam Power

Is cheaper than elsewhere, because of low water rates.

Steam Radiators.

In their manufacture 800 persons are employed, and their monthly pay amounts to nearly \$25,000.

Steel Castings.

About 5,500 tons are made here yearly and the different works have facilities for making everything from a needle to a steel steamer.

St. Luke's Hospital

A protestant episcopal institution, is located on Fort street near Clark avenue.

St. Mary's Hospital

Is located on St. Antoine street near Gratiot avenue. It is under Roman catholic control.

Stone

For building is near at hand and reasonable in price.

Stoves.

Our stove factories pay out \$100,000 a month in wages, employ 3,000 men and produce over 500 stoves a day, amounting to \$1,000,000 yearly.

Strangers.

See Excursionists.

Streets and Car Lines.

The city's area of 29 square miles is traversed by broad, generous and cleanly highways, unkempt streets being unknown in Detroit. The usual width is 60 feet and several of the avenues are 100 and a few 200 feet wide. The sidewalks are smooth and ample, and alleys bisect almost every block. Our 300 miles of paved streets and alleys, if in line, would reach across the state, and could be flanked with the best of sewers, our drainage facilities being especially good and well utilized.

Every quarter of the city is reached by electric cars, and tickets can be had at the rate of six for a quarter, and on some lines eight for a quarter, with liberal transfer privileges. There are 167 miles of street railways in the city. A trolley ride in almost any direction will

reveal beautiful residences with spacious lawns and many delightful breathing places in the shape of charming little parks, of which the city has no less than 18. These and our beautiful and extensive Belle Isle, with its woods and water witchery, all combine to make a stay in Detroit a continual delight.

Rows of low brown carts of old,

Ready stood at every door,

Lined with robes and clean new straw,

Stylish rigs in days of yore.

Now the crowded car invites

Passengers to pay and stand,

One foot on their neighbor's corns,

And a strap in either hand.

Street Cleaning.

Our reputation as a cleanly city is quite exceptional, and a small army of men are almost constantly engaged in sweeping and cleaning the streets.

Street Sprinkling.

See Dust.

Streets, Names of.

The streets of Detroit were for the most part named after men and women prominent in the history of the city.

Suburbs.

Grosse Pointe, east of the city, out Jefferson avenue, is our finest suburb. Pontiac, Mt. Clemens, Wyandotte, North Detroit and Springwells are among the more thickly settled suburban towns. They are all reached by electric cars.

Sugar Island

Is in the Detroit river, 16 miles below the city. It is a favorite picnic place, being provided with swings, tables, shelter, etc. Reached by boat from foot of First street.

Sulphite Fibre

Is produced in large quantities.

Summer Resorts.

Detroit is connected by boat or rail with all the summer resorts on the Great Lakes, and because of its beauty and proximity to fresh water and river rides the city is itself most pleasant in summer.

Supervisors.

As one of the townships of Wayne county, Detroit is entitled to have its two aldermen from each ward sit as supervisors on the board of supervisors.

Surrendered.

The fort of Detroit was surrendered by the French to the English on Nov. 29, 1760. By the English to the United States July 11, 1796. By Gen. Hull to the English Aug. 16, 1812, and reoccupied by the American troops Sept. 29, 1813.

Sylvan Lake.

A small lake, 25 miles out Woodward avenue, where many residents spend the summer. Reached by Detroit and Pontiac Railway.

Tashmoo Park.

Grounds fitted up for picnics and excursionists, on Harsen's island, in the St. Clair river.

Taxes, When Payable.

City taxes are payable July 1st, and state and county taxes December 1st.

Taxes, City.

The rate in 1898 was \$15.99 per \$1,000 of valuation. The total levy was for \$3,346,855.

Taxes, County.

About five-sixths of the state and county taxes for Wayne county are paid by Detroit. The rate is only about one-fourth of one per cent on a dollar.

Teachers.

In public schools, about 750.

Telephones.

There are two systems, one operated by the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., cor. Clifford and Washington, and the newer one operated by the Detroit Telephone Co., 242 Griswold street. There are about 15,000 telephones in use in the city. Public telephones are to be found in all the leading hotels and at the company's offices.

Telephone Rates Per Year.

	Business Offices.	Resi- dences
Michigan Telephone Co.....	\$36	\$24
Or if on same line with another party	24	18
Detroit Telephone Co.....	36	24

How to Telephone—First: Look up the number of the party you want to talk to, in the book attached to the phone.

Second: Take hold of the small handle on the right side of the box and turn it away from you at the same time pushing towards the left until the bell rings. This calls the central office.

Third: Take down the receiver at the left and hold to the ear. Central office will ask you what number you want. Give it. Then you will be connected with the party you wish to talk to. Tell what you want.

Fourth: Hang up receiver.

Fifth: Ring the bell again as at first. This notifies central that you are through.

In olden days both sight and sound

Drew young hearts and heads together
'Neath the shade of pear trees tall,

They whispered 'bout the weather.
Now, with "phone" glued to their ear,

With lips so far and yet so near,
They suffer martyrdom for fear

That the "old gent" himself will hear.

Telegraph Offices.

Are located on corner of Griswold and Lafayette avenue, Griswold and Congress, and Griswold near Jefferson.

Ten Thousand Acre Tract.

This is a tract occupied in part by the northern portion of the city. It was originally laid out under act of congress of 1806, in order to aid the territory and town of Detroit after the fire of 1805.

Theaters.

See Detroit Opera house, Whitney opera house, Lyceum theater, and Empire theater.

Third Street Depots.

There are two on this street only one block apart. At the Union depot, corner of Fort street, all trains on Canadian Pa-

cific, Wabash, F. & P. M., Detroit & Lima Northern, and D., G. R. & W. R. R. arrive and depart.

At the Michigan Central Depot, next to the river, all trains on the M. C. R. R., C., H. & D. and D. & B. C. R. R., arrive and depart.

Thompson Home for Old Ladies

Is located on corner of Cass and Hancock avenues.

Time.

See Standard and Local Time.

Titles to Land

Are more easily traced and more secure than in many other cities.

Tobacco.

About 17,000,000 pounds are manufactured here yearly.

Transportation Rates

Are favorable to and from Detroit.

Trees and Lawns.

The city is noted for the number and beauty of these ornaments.

Trenton.

A pleasant little village on the river, 12 miles from Detroit, affords exceptional opportunities for a quiet, healthful, summer home. It is reached by L. S. & M. S. R. R., or Wyandotte and Detroit river electric line.

Trolley Lines.

All of the street car lines are electric lines of the trolley type. There are seven trolley lines connecting Detroit with surrounding towns. See Streets and Car Lines.

Trolley Rides.

A special car can be chartered of the company at 12 Woodward, at the rate of \$3 for the first hour and \$2 for each succeeding hour for an ordinary car, or for an elegant car equipped with buffet, easy chairs, etc., \$5 for first hour and \$3 for each succeeding hour. These special cars accommodate 28 persons and will take you over any route desired in the city or out to Grosse Pointe.

Turkish Baths.

See Baths.

Union Depot.

This is on the corner of Fort and Third streets, and is used by the Canadian Pacific, Flint & Pere Marquette, Detroit & Lima Northern, Wabash and Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroads.

Union Trust Bldg.

The handsomest office building in the city, located on the corner of Griswold and Congress streets. The Weather Bureau has its office at the top story.

University, Business

Is located corner of Wilcox street and Barclay place.

University of Michigan.

This is located at Ann Arbor, and is legitimately named in connection with Detroit, as it had its beginnings here, and is an integral part of the general educational system of the city and state. It is well worthy of a visit. Reached by M. C. R.R. or Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor electric line.

Upper Lakes.

Boats run regularly from Detroit to all points on south shore of Lake Superior.

Venice, Little.

See Little Venice.

Vernor's Ginger Ale.

This is the drink par excellence of Detroit. It is strictly a temperance drink, pleasant and healthful, and may be said to be one of the institutions of the city.

Vessel Building

Is a large industry in Detroit.

Vessels and Steamers

Valued at over \$2,000,000 are built here yearly.

Vessel Tonnage.

More passes through the Detroit river annually than enters and clears the ports of London and Liverpool in the same time; nearly 400 vessels pass daily.

Valuation

By decades of real and personal property:

1860.....	\$ 16,213,823
1870.....	23,603,327
1880.....	85,363,790
1890.....	184,927,130
1897.....	206,825,870

Visitors.

See Excursionists.

Voters, Qualifications, Number.

In order to vote, persons of foreign birth must have declared their intention to become United States citizens two years and six months prior to an election and have lived in Michigan the three months before an election, and in all cases voters must be 21 years of age, and have been residents of the state for the six months preceding an election, and of the ward in which they propose to vote for the 20 days preceding an election. The greatest number of votes cast in several years was as follows: 1820, 66; 1840, 671; 1850, 1,443; 1860, 8,339; 1870, 11,323; 1880, 21,676; 1890, 30,041; 1894, 39,546. In 1899 the number registered was 62,970.

Wages

Are as fair as in any other city, and living much cheaper than in many other large cities.

Walkerville.

On the Canadian side opposite Detroit, is notable for its extensive distillery and whisky warehouses. It is also the northern terminus of the Lake Erie, Essex & Detroit River R. R. by means of which you can reach The Mettawas, an elegant summer hotel on the shore of Lake Erie.

Walpole Island.

An island near the mouth of the St. Clair river belonging to Canada to which picnic excursions are often made.

Wards.

We have 17 wards which run north from the river in ribbon form.

Water, Purity of.

The water supply is not only absolutely inexhaustible, coming from the largest bodies of fresh water in the world, but of

exceptional purity, and the conditions are such that Detroit can always have a plentiful supply of the very best.

Water Rates

Are lower than in many other cities, and average only \$4 per year for an ordinary family. Meter rates are about half the rates of other cities.

Water Works.

These are on the river in the extreme eastern portion of the city. The grounds embrace 70 acres. The property is worth nearly \$5,000,000. There are not far from 526 miles of mains and about 40 million gallons of water are pumped daily. Reached by electric cars out Jefferson avenue.

Water Works Park.

These grounds form part of the Water Works property, embrace about seventy acres, and exhibit the finest floral displays and ornamental gardening to be seen in or near the city. The artificial lakes, together with the reservoirs, the canal and the river itself, make it unexcelled as a beautiful, quiet and restful pleasure ground. Take Jefferson cars going east.

Wayne County.

In which Detroit is located, was organized Aug. 15, 1796, and then included the present sites of Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee as well as Detroit. Its present limits were defined by law of Nov. 20, 1826. The population of the county, including Detroit, in several decades, has been as follows:

1820.....	3,574
1830.....	6,781
1840.....	24,173
1850.....	42,756
1860.....	75,547
1870.....	119,068
1880.....	166,444
1890.....	256,838

In 1890 Wayne county had 47,397 dwellings; 52,927 families with an average of 5.42 persons to a dwelling, and 4.86 persons to a family. Of these, Detroit had 36,992 dwellings; 42,209 families, with an average of 5.57 persons to a dwelling, and 4.88 persons to a family.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS OF
WAYNE COUNTY.

	1890.	1880.
Brownstown township	2,321	2,567
Flat Rock village.....	377	373
Detroit city	205,876	116,340
Ecorse township	3,567	2,648
Greenfield township	2,465	2,216
Grosse Pointe township...	3,145	2,458
Grosse Pointe village.....	298	189
Hamtramck township	4,025	4,440
Huron township	1,960	2,019
New Boston village.....	218	284
Livonia township	1,460	1,638
Monguagon township	1,855	2,301
Trenton village	789	1,103
Nankin township	3,288	3,231
Wayne village	1,226	919
Plymouth township	3,950	3,339
Northville village	1,573	934
Plymouth village	1,172	1,025
Redford township	1,866	1,947
Romulus township	1,748	1,741
Springwells township	7,790	7,960
Sumpter township	1,523	1,445
Taylor township.....	1,216	1,161
Van Buren township.....	1,712	1,918
Belleville village	367	314
Wyandotte city	3,817	3,631

Wayne County Maps.

Silas Farmer & Co. publish a map of Wayne county, size 15x15 inches in cover, at 35 cents, and a large map of Wayne county with part of Oakland and Macomb counties, size 60x70 inches mounted, at \$7.00.

Wayne Pavilion.

This is a pleasant place on summer evenings. It is on the river front at the foot of Third street and although a part of the Wayne Hotel is open to the public, and refreshments are served.

Weather.

Strangers are particularly requested to notice that we have this article also, and it is usually first class the year around. The principal office of the bureau is the top story of the Union Trust building, corner of Congress and Griswold streets, and is an interesting place to visit.

West Detroit.

This locality, in the western part of the city, was formerly known as Grand Trunk Junction. It has a postoffice known as West Detroit.

Western High School.

This is located on Scotten avenue, opposite Clark Park.

Wheeling.

See Cycling and Bicycle Riders.

Wheelman's Hall.

This is the home of the Detroit L. A. W. and is located on Adams avenue E., between Witherell and John R. streets.

Whitney's Opera House

Is on Griswold near State street.

"White Wings."

This is the popular name given the men who keep our streets in such fine condition. They wear white uniforms.

Woodward Lawn Cemetery.

This is situated on the west side of Woodward avenue, just beyond Palmer park and about four miles beyond the city limits. Office is at 604 Union Trust buildings. Take Detroit & Pontiac trolley cars.

Wholesale Trade.

The mercantile trade amounts to about \$35,000,000 annually.

Windsor.

A live and bustling Canadian city opposite Detroit.

Women.

Visitors cannot fail to notice the beautiful complexions, cultured grace and general elegance which climate and other conditions have given the women of Detroit to an extent that is doubtless duplicated in few other cities.

Woman's Hospital.

This lying-in institution is located at corner of Forest avenue and Beaubien street.

Wonderland.

This museum and theater has its new building on Monroe avenue, near the Campus Martius.

Wonderland, Old.

A theater and museum, located on Woodward near Jefferson.

Woodward Avenue.

This is the main thoroughfare of the city, the lower portion being given up to business blocks, while for the greater length it is lined by fine residences.

Working People.

There are an unusual number among our real estate owners.

Woodmere Cemetery

Is located in township of Springwells, about 4 and one-half miles from the city hall. It contains 200 acres, and is reached by Fort street cars marked Woodmere.

Wyandotte

Is about eight miles from Detroit on the river. Formerly there were extensive iron works in operation here, now iron ship building and the manufacture of soda ash, and fur rugs are the chief industries. Reached by Wyandotte & Detroit River electric cars, or boat from foot of First street.

Yacht Clubs.

See Michigan Yacht Club.

Yantie.

This is the name of the drill-ship of the Detroit Naval Reserves, and is generally to be seen at the foot of Bates street.

Yondotega Club

Has its home at 302 Jefferson avenue.

Young Men's Christian Association

Is located on corner of Griswold and Grand River, and is worthy of a visit. It is recognized as one of the best equipped, most active, progressive and useful of these institutions.

Young Women's Christian Association

This is located in the University building, on the corner of Wilcox street and Barclay place.

Young Woman's Home

Is located on the corner of Adams avenue and Clifford street.

Ypsilanti

Is a pleasant inland city and contains the State Normal school. It is reached by M. C. R. R. or Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor electric line.

CITY AND SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LINES.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The cars of all city lines are of the same color. The particular locality reached by any car is shown by signs on front and sides of the car.

Transfers are not given from the lines of one company to the lines of another company.

In the following information about the various lines, the points where persons may transfer are given and the different lines are referred to by their numbers in the list.

CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY LINES.

The fare on all lines of the Citizens' Company is five (5) cents, or six tickets for 25 cents. Workingmen's tickets, eight for 25 cents, are good between the hours of 5.30 and 7 a. m., and 5.15 and 6.15 p. m. Transfers are given on either cash or ticket fare to connecting lines of this company, and persons must transfer at the first intersection with the line for which they obtain the transfer. Transfers must be applied for when the fare is paid.

I. Woodward Avenue Line.

From the M. C. R. R. depot, corner of Jefferson and Third, east on Jefferson to Woodward, north on Woodward to R. R. Crossing, City Limits, Highland Park, and Palmer Park. Cars return same route.

Persons from the depot may transfer to 2, 5, 6 and 8 at the corner of Jefferson and Woodward; to 4 at corner of Woodward and Congress; to 3 and 7 at corner of Woodward and Michigan; persons going south on Woodward may transfer to 2, 6 and 8 at corner of Woodward and Grand River; to 3, 4, 7 and 9 at corner of Woodward and Michigan.

Day Service: First car leaves the intersection of Woodward and R. R. Crossing for down town at 5:35 a. m. First car leaves M. C. R. R. depot at 6 a. m. First car leaves Highland Park for down town at 6 a. m. Cars for Highland Park and Palmer Park run from M. C. R. R. depot every 12 min. from 6:12 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. and then every 15 min. to 12 midnight. Cars run every 3 min. between M. C. depot and city limits.

Night Service: Commencing at 12:40 a. m., cars pass the City Hall every 40 min. till 6 a. m.

Cars for Palmer Park are marked "Log Cabin."

The run from M. C. R. R. depot to R. R. Crossing is 20 min.; to Highland Park, 32 min.; to Palmer Park, 41 min.

2. Jefferson (and Grand River) Line.

From the Water Works, corner of Jefferson and Cadillac, west on Jefferson to Woodward, north on Woodward to Grand River, northwest on Grand River to Boulevard (City Limits). Cars return same route.

Persons going west may transfer to 1, 5, 6 and 8 at corner of Jefferson and Woodward; going east, at corner of Grand River and Woodward to 1;

going east or west, at corner of Woodward and Michigan to 3, 4 and 7; at corner of Grand River and Third to 10; at corner of Grand River and Greenwood to 6; at corner of Grand River and Trumbull to 7.

Day Service: First car leaves the Water Works at 5:30 a. m. Last car at 12 midnight. First car leaves Grand River and City Limits at 5:50 a. m. Last car at 12:40 a. m. Cars run every 5 min.

Night Service: Commencing at 12:40 a. m., cars pass the City Hall every 40 min. till 4:20 a. m.

Every fourth car runs to Grosse Pointe and is marked "Through" or "Grosse Pointe." The fare east of the Water Works to Grosse Pointe Farms is 5 cents extra.

3. Michigan (and Gratiot) Line.

From the corner of Michigan and Livernois (City Limits), east on Michigan to Woodward, across Woodward to Monroe, east on Monroe to Randolph, north on Randolph to Gratiot, north on Gratiot to Sheridan Ave. Cars return same route.

Persons may transfer to 7 at corner of Michigan and Trumbull; to 4 west at corner of Michigan and Porter; to 10 at corner of Michigan and Third; to 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 at corner of Michigan and Woodward; to 5 at corner of Gratiot and Brush; to 7 at corner of Gratiot and Chene; to 9 at corner of Gratiot and Mack.

Day Service: First car leaves corner of Michigan and Livernois at 5:42 a. m. Last car at 12:00 p. m. First car leaves corner of Gratiot and Sheridan at 5:42 a. m. Last car at 12:00 p. m. Cars run every 6 min.

Night Service: Commencing at 12:40 a. m., cars pass the City Hall every 40 min. till 4:20 a. m.

Cars on this line marked "Mack" on the front end connect with Mack Ave. cars. Those marked "Through" do not.

From Sheridan Ave. cars run back and forth on Gratiot to Leesville (City Limits). Transfers are given to and from the main line.

4 Baker Line (Congress East).

From corner of Dix and Livernois (City Limits), east on Dix to Twenty-fourth, south on Twenty-fourth to Baker, east on Baker to Trumbull, south on Trumbull to Abbott, east on Abbott to Michigan, east on Michigan to Woodward, south on Woodward to Congress, east on Congress to Mt. Elliott, south on Mt. Elliott to Jefferson, east on Jefferson to Belle Isle bridge. Cars return same route to Fort street east, west on Fort to Brush, south on Brush to Congress, west on Congress to Woodward, north on Woodward to Michigan, west on Michigan to Porter, west on Porter to Seventh, north on Seventh to Baker, west on Baker to Twenty-third, north on Twenty-third to Dix, west on Dix to Livernois.

Persons going east may transfer to 10 at corner of Abbott and Third; to 3 and 7 at corner of Abbott and Michigan; to 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 at corner of Michigan and Woodward; to 7a at corner of Congress and Chene.

Day Service: First car leaves Dix and Livernois at 5:42 a. m. Last car at 11:36 p. m. First car leaves Mt.

Elliott at 5:41 a. m. Last car at 11:45 p. m. Cars run every 6 min.

No Night Service.

5. Brush (and Russell) Line.

From the corner of Piquette and Russell, south on Russell to Farnsworth, west on Farnsworth to Antoine, south on Antoine to Rowena, west on Rowena to Brush, south on Brush to Gratiot, west on Gratiot to Randolph, south on Randolph to Monroe, west on Monroe to Woodward, south on Woodward to Jefferson, west on Jefferson to Griswold, south on Griswold to Atwater, east on Atwater to foot of Woodward Ave. Cars return north on Woodward to Monroe and thence by same route to starting point.

Persons may transfer at corner of Brush and Gratiot to 3 and 7; at corner of Monroe and Woodward to 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8.

Day Service: First car leaves corner of Russell and Piquette at 5:50 a. m. Last car at 11:36 p. m. First car leaves foot of Woodward Ave. at 6:16 a. m. Last car at 12 midnight. Cars run every 8 min.

No Night Service.

6. Third Ave. Line (up-Greenwood).

From corner of Greenwood and Holden, southeast on Holden to Third, south on Third to Ledyard, east on Ledyard to Cass, south on Cass to Grand River, southeast on Grand River to Woodward, south on Woodward to Jefferson, east on Jefferson to Brush, south on Brush to Atwater and Grand Trunk Depot. Cars return east on Atwater to Woodward, north on

Woodward to Grand River, northwest on Grand River to Greenwood, north on Greenwood to Holden.

On Saturday afternoons and Sundays, cars run to Belle Isle bridge and Water Works Park.

Persons going south may transfer to 2 and 8 at corner of Cass and Grand River; to 1 at corner of Grand River and Woodward; to 3, 4, 5 and 7 at corner of Woodward and Michigan. Persons from the Depot to 1, 2, 5 and 8 at corner of Woodward and Jefferson; to 4 at corner of Woodward and Congress; to 3 and 7 at corner of Woodward and Michigan.

Day Service: First car leaves corner Greenwood and Holden at 5:47 a. m. Last car at 12:30 a. m. First car leaves Grand Trunk Depot at 6:10 a. m. Last car at 1 a. m. Cars run every 5 min.

No Night Service.

7. Trumbull (and Chene) Line.

From corner of Stanley and Trumbull, south on Trumbull to Michigan, southeast on Michigan to Woodward, across Woodward to Monroe, east on Monroe to Randolph, north on Randolph to Gratiot, north on Gratiot to Chene, north on Chene to M. C. R. R. Belt Line. Cars return same route.

Persons may transfer to 2 at corner of Trumbull and Grand River; to 8 at corner of Trumbull and Myrtle; to 3 at corner of Trumbull and Michigan; to 4 west at corner of Michigan and Porter; to 4 east at corner of Michigan and Abbott; to 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 at corner of Michigan and Woodward; to 5 at corner of Gratiot and Brush; to 3 and 7a at corner of Gratiot and Chene.

Day Service: First car leaves corner of Trumbull and Stanley at 5:45 a. m.; last car at 11:45 p. m. First car leaves corner of Chene and Belt Line R. R. at 5:45 a. m. Last car at 11:45 p. m. Cars run every 6 min.

No Night Service.

7a. Chene Street Line (South of Gratiot).

From the intersection of Gratiot and Chene, cars run south on Chene to Atwater, east on Atwater to foot of Jos. Campau and Walkerville Ferry. Cars return same route.

Persons may transfer at corner of Chene and Gratiot to 3 and 7; at corner of Chene and Fort to 4 west; at corner of Chene and Congress to 4 east; at corner of Chene and Jefferson to 2. Cars run every 9 min.

No cars after 12 midnight.

8. Myrtle Street Line.

From the corner of Twenty-sixth and Myrtle, east on Myrtle to Grand River, southeast on Grand River to Cass, south on Cass to State, east on State to Griswold, south on Griswold to Atwater, east on Atwater to Woodward. Cars return north on Woodward to Grand River, northwest on Grand River to Myrtle, west on Myrtle to Twenty-sixth.

Persons may transfer at corner of Myrtle and Trumbull to 7; at corner of Myrtle and Grand River to 2; at corner of Grand River and Greenwood to 6; at corner of Grand River and Cass to 6; at corner of Griswold and Michigan to 3, 4 and 7; at corner of Griswold and Jefferson to 1. Persons going north, at corner of

Woodward and Jefferson to 1 and 2; at corner of Woodward and Congress to 4; at corner of Woodward and Michigan to 3 and 7.

Day Service: First car leaves corner of Myrtle and Vinewood at 5:45 a. m. Last car at 12:15 a. m. First car leaves foot of Woodward Ave. at 6:10 a. m. Last car at 12:45 a. m. Cars run every 9 mins.

No Night Service.

9. Mack Avenue Line.

To reach this line take Michigan cars marked "Mack." From the corner of Gratiot and Mack Aves., east on Mack to Hamilton Ave. (St. Clair Heights.) Cars return same route.

Persons may transfer to and from 3 at corner of Mack and Gratiot.

Day Service: First car leaves St. Clair Heights at 5:55 a. m. Last car at 12:25 a. m. First car going east leaves the corner of Gratiot and Mack at 5:42 a. m. Last car at 12 midnight. Cars run every 12 mins.

No Night Service.

10. Third Street Depot Line.

From the corner of Grand River and Third, south on Third to Union Depot, and Michigan Central Depot, then east on Larned to Griswold street. Cars return same route.

Transfers are received from and are given to 1, at corner of Jefferson and Third; to 4 east at corner of Third and Abbott; to 4 west at corner of Third and Porter; to 3 and 7 at corner of Third and Michigan; to 2, 6 and 8 at corner of Third and Grand River.

Day Services: Cars run every 8 minutes from 6 a. m. to 12 midnight.

THE DETROIT RAILWAY LINES.

The fare on all lines of the Detroit Railway Co. is five cents; day tickets, good between 5:15 a. m. and 8 p. m., are sold eight for 25 cents. Tickets good at all hours are six for 25 cents. Transfers are given on either cash or ticket fare to connecting lines of this company, but must be applied for when fare is paid.

Fourteenth Avenue Lines.

The cars of the Belt Lines are distinguished from those of the Fourteenth and Hastings line by the sign "Belt" on the front ends of the cars.

12. Belt Line up Hastings.

From the corner of Forest and Fourteenth, south on Fourteenth to Locust, east on Locust to Grand River, across Grand River to Henry, east on Henry to Clifford, south on Clifford to Griswold, south on Griswold to State, east on State to Woodward, across Woodward to Gratiot, east on Gratiot to Miami, north on Miami to Witherell, northeast on Witherell to Adams, east on Adams to Hastings, north on Hastings to Forest, west on Forest to starting point.

Persons may transfer to 13 and 14 going north at corner of Henry and Clifford; to 14 (for Ferries) and 16 west at corner of Griswold and State; to 16 east at corner of Gratiot and Farmer; to 15 at the corner of Hastings and Forest; to 13 and 14 at corner of Forest and Beaubien; to 14 at corner of Forest and Fourteenth.

Day Service: First car leaves cor-

ner Forest and Fourteenth at 6:04 a. m. Last car at 12:18 a. m. Cars run every 8 mins.

Night Service: Commencing at 12 midnight, cars leave corner of Gratiot and Farmer every 40 min.

13. Belt Line up Fourteenth.

From corner of Warren and Fourteenth, east on Warren to Beaubien, south on Beaubien to Adams, west on Adams to Witherell, south on Witherell to Miami, north on Miami to Gratiot, west on Gratiot to Woodward, across Woodward to State, west on State to Rowland, north on Rowland to Griswold, north on Griswold to Clifford, north on Clifford to Cass, north on Cass to Bagg, west on Bagg to Fourteenth, north on Fourteenth to Warren and starting point.

Persons may transfer to 12 and 15 at corner of Beaubien and Forest; to 12 and 14 at corner of Beaubien and Adams; to 16 at corner of Miami and Gratiot; to 14 (for Ferries) and 16 at corner of State and Griswold; to 12 and 14 at corner of Bagg and Fourteenth; to 15 and 14 north at corner of Fourteenth and Warren.

Day Service: First car leaves corner of Fourteenth and Warren at 6:05 a. m. Last car at 11:46 p. m. Cars run every 8 mins.

Night Service: Commencing at 12 midnight, cars leave corner of Gratiot and Farmer every 40 mins.

14. Fourteenth and Hastings Line (to the Ferries).

From the corner of Fourteenth and the Boulevard, south on Fourteenth to Locust, east on Locust to Grand

River, across Grand River to Henry, east on Henry to Clifford, south on Clifford to Griswold, south on Griswold to State, west on State to Rowland, south on Rowland to Michigan, across Michigan to Shelby, south on Shelby to Jefferson, east on Jefferson to Griswold, south on Griswold to Woodbridge, east on Woodbridge to Bates, north on Bates to Farmer, north on Farmer to Gratiot, east on Gratiot to Miami, north on Miami to Witherell, northeast on Witherell to Adams, east on Adams to Hastings, north on Hastings to Piquette, west on Piquette to Beaubien, north on Beaubien to Bethune. From this point every other car runs east on Bethune to Oakland, north on Oakland to Woodland and the City Limits, returning same route. All cars return south on Beaubien to Adams, west on Adams to Witherell, south on Witherell to Miami, south on Miami to Gratiot, west on Gratiot to Woodward, across Woodward to State, west on State to Rowland, north on Rowland to Griswold, north on Griswold to Clifford, north on Clifford to Cass, north on Cass to Bagg, west on Bagg to Fourteenth, north on Fourteenth to Boulevard and starting point. Cars on this line marked "Limits" are those which go north on Oakland to the City Limits.

Persons may transfer at corner of Fourteenth and Warren to 15; at corner of Henry and Clifford to 13 north; at corner of Griswold and State to 12 and 16 west; at corner of Rowland and Michigan to 16 east; at corner of Farmer and Gratiot to 13 and 16 east; at corner of Hastings and Forest to 15. On the return route persons may

transfer at corner of Miami and Gratiot to 16; at corner of State and Griswold to 14 for the Ferries; at corner of Fourteenth and Warren to 15.

Day Service: First car leaves corner Fourteenth and Boulevard at 5:30 a. m. Last car at 11:40 p. m. First car leaves corner Oakland Ave. and City Limits at 5:30 a. m. Last car at 11:05 p. m. Cars run every 4 mins.

Night service given by lines 12 and 13.

15. Crosstown and Belle Isle Line.

From corner of Thirty-first and Warren, east on Warren to Beaubien, south on Beaubien to Forest, east on Forest to Mt. Elliott, south on Mt. Elliott to Kercheval, east on Kercheval to Concord, south on Concord to Champlain, east on Champlain to Field, south on Field to Jefferson, west on Jefferson to Belle Isle Bridge. Cars return west on Jefferson to Concord, north on Concord to Kercheval, west on Kercheval to Mt. Elliott, north on Mt. Elliott to Forest, west on Forest to Fourteenth, north on Fourteenth to Warren, west on Warren to Thirty-first.

Persons may transfer at corner of Beaubien and Forest to 12, 13 and 14; at corner of Forest and Hastings to 14 north; at corner of Mt. Elliott and Hendricks to 16 west; at corner of Forest and Fourteenth to 12 and 14.

Day Service: First car leaves corner Thirty-first and Warren at 6:05 a. m. Last car at 11:05 p. m. First car leaves Belle Isle Bridge at 6:05 a. m. Last car at 12:05 a. m. Cars run every 10 minutes.

No Night Service.

16. Sherman Street Line (Springwells and Belle Isle.)

From Belle Isle Bridge, corner of Jefferson and Boulevard, west on Jefferson to Concord, north on Concord to Kercheval, west on Kercheval to Mt. Elliott, north on Mt. Elliott to Hendricks, west on Hendricks to Jos. Campau, south on Jos. Campau to Sherman, west on Sherman to Hastings, south on Hastings to Clinton, west on Clinton to Brush, south on Brush to Macomb, west on Macomb to Randolph, across Randolph to Gratiot, west on Gratiot to Woodward, across Woodward to State, west on State to Rowland, south on Rowland to Michigan, west on Michigan to Porter, west on Porter to Scotten, north on Scotten to Toledo, west on Toledo to Livernois, south on Livernois to Dix. Cars return same route to Twenty-fourth St., south on Twenty-fourth to Howard, east on Howard to Twelfth, north on Twelfth to Abbott, east on Abbott to Michigan, east on Michigan to Woodward, across Woodward to Monroe, northeast on Monroe to Farmer, north on Farmer to Gratiot, west on Gratiot to Randolph, across Randolph to Macomb, east on Macomb to Russell, north on Russell to Catherine, east on Catherine to Jos. Campau, north on Jos. Campau to Waterloo, east on Waterloo to Mt. Elliott, south on Mt. Elliott to Kercheval, east on Kercheval to Concord, south on Concord to Champlain, east on Champlain to Field, south on Field to Jefferson, west on Jefferson to Belle Isle Bridge (starting point).

From the corner of Livernois and Dix cars run every 24 min. to Woodmere Cemetery, via. Springwells.

Persons may transfer at corner of Mt. Elliott and Hendricks to 15; at corner of Gratiot and Miami to 12 and 14 north; at corner of State and Griswold to 14 (Ferry line), 13 and 14; at corner of Porter and Twenty-fourth to 16 east; at corner of Farmer and Gratiot to 12, 13 and 14; at corner of Waterloo and Mt. Elliott to 15 north.

Day Service: First car leaves Belle Isle Bridge at 5:09 a. m. Last car at 11:38 p. m. First car leaves Dix and Livernois at 5:48 a. m. Last car at 11:50 p. m. Cars run every 6 mins. till 8 p. m., then every 8 mins. till 11:38 p. m.

Night Service: Commencing at 12 midnight, cars leave corner Gratiot and Farmer every 40 mins.

17. Harper Avenue Line.

From corner of Mt. Elliott and Forest, north on Mt. Elliott to Harper, east on Harper to Field and City Limits. Cars return same route.

Persons are transferred to and from line 15.

Day Service: First car leaves corner Harper and Field at 5:38 a. m. Last car at 12:55 a. m. Cars run every 12 mins.

No Night Service.

DETROIT, FORT WAYNE & BELLE ISLE RAILWAY.

The fare on the lines of the Detroit, Fort Wayne & Belle Isle Railway Co. is 5 cents, or six tickets for 25 cents. Transfers are only given to connect-

ing lines of this company. Lines 18 and 19 together give a 6 minute service.

18. Woodmere Line.

From corner Champlain and Baldwin, west on Champlain to Elmwood, north on Elmwood to Monroe, west on Monroe to Randolph, south on Randolph to Cadillac Square, west on Cadillac Square to Woodward, across Woodward to Fort, west on Fort to Woodmere Cemetery and River Rouge. Cars return same route to Cadillac Square, east on Cadillac Square to Bates, north on Bates to Randolph, across Randolph to Champlain, east on Champlain to Baldwin and starting point.

Persons may transfer at corner of Fort and Clark to 19; at corner of Fort and Dearborn Ave. to 20 south.

Day Service: First car leaves corner Baldwin and Champlain at 5:48 a. m. Last car at 11:28 p. m. First car leaves Woodmere Cemetery at 6:12 a. m. Last car at 12 midnight. Cars run every 12 minutes.

Night Service: Commencing at 12 midnight, cars run east and west between the City Hall and Woodmere Cemetery every hour. No cars on this line east of Woodward after 12 midnight.

19. Delray and Belle Isle Line.

From Belle Isle Bridge, corner of Jefferson and the Boulevard, cars go west on Jefferson to Helen, north on Helen to Champlain, and thence over the route of line 18 to Clark Ave., south on Clark to River Road, west on River Road to Delray and River

Rouge. Cars return same route to Fort St. West and thence over the return route of line 18 to Field Ave., south on Field to Jefferson Ave. and Belle Isle Bridge.

Day Service: First car leaves Belle Isle Bridge at 5:42 a. m. Last car at 12:24 a. m. First car leaves River Rouge at 6:05 a. m. Last car at 12 midnight. Cars run every 12 mins.

Night Service: Cars run east and west between City Hall and Delray every hour. No cars on this line east of Woodward after 12 midnight.

20. Dearborn Avenue Line.

From corner of River Road and Dearborn Ave., northwest on Dearborn Ave. to Fort St. and Woodmere Cemetery. Cars return same route.

Transfers are given to and received from lines 18 and 19.

Day Service: First car leaves the River Road at 6:30 a. m. Last car at 11 p. m.

No Night Service.

SUBURBAN LINES.

The Rapid Railway—Mt. Clemens.

Cars start from the Michigan Central Depot, corner of Jefferson and Third, and run east on Jefferson to Woodward, north on Woodward to Monroe, east on Monroe to Randolph, north on Randolph to Gratiot, north on Gratiot to Greiner, Roseville, Midway Park, Halfway and Mt. Clemens. Length of line is 17 miles.

Summer Time Table: The first car leaves M. C. R. R. Depot at 7 a. m. Cars leave every 30 mins. thereafter till last

car at 11 p. m. First car leaves Mt. Clemens at 6:32 a. m. Cars leave every 30 mins. thereafter till last car at 11:32 p. m. The run from city hall, Detroit, to Mt. Clemens is 1 hour. The fare from Detroit to Greiner is 10 cents; to Roseville, Midway Park and Halfway, 15 cents; to Mt. Clemens, 25 cents.

Baggage and express are taken on certain trains.

During the summer of 1899 the line is to be extended from Mt. Clemens to Marine City and Port Huron, along St. Clair river.

Wyandotte & Detroit River Railway.

Cars start from the City Hall, Detroit, and run west on Fort and south on the River Road to River Rouge, Ecorse, Wyandotte, Sibley's and Trenton. Return same route.

Time Table: On every day excepting Saturday and Sunday, commencing at 6 a. m., cars leave the City Hall every 30 mins., until last car at 11:30 p. m. Cars leave Trenton for Detroit, commencing at 6:15 a. m., every 30 mins., until last car at 11:15 p. m. The first car leaving Wyandotte for Detroit starts from there at 6 a. m.

On Saturday and Sunday cars run every 20 mins. and first car leaves Trenton 6 a. m.

On Sunday the first car for Trenton leaves City Hall at 7:40 a. m.

The run from City Hall to Wyandotte is 1 hour; to Trenton 1 hour and 10 minutes.

The fare to Trenton and return is 35 cents; to Wyandotte and return, 25 cents.

Detroit & Pontiac Railway.

Cars start from foot of Woodward Ave., Detroit, run north on Woodward to Highland Park, Palmer Park, Royal Oak, Birmingham and Pontiac. Cars return same route. The distance from City Hall to Royal Oak is 12 miles, to Birmingham 17 miles, to Pontiac 25 miles.

Time Table: The first car leaves foot of Woodward Ave. at 6 a. m., next car at 7 a. m.; and cars leave that point every half-hour thereafter until the last cars at 10 and 11 p. m. The run to Highland Park is 30 mins.; to Palmer Park, 35 mins.; to Royal Oak, 50 mins.; to Birmingham, 1 hr. 5 mins.; to Pontiac, 1 hr. 26 mins.

The first car for Detroit starts from Birmingham at 5:55 a. m., leaves Royal Oak at 6:10 a. m., and arrives at foot of Woodward Ave. at 7 a. m. The first car leaving Pontiac for Detroit starts at 6:30 a. m., the next at 7:30 a. m., and cars leave every 30 mins thereafter until the last cars at 9:30 and 10:30 p. m.

Cars start one hour later on Sunday mornings.

The Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company operates the cars and collects the fares between Detroit and Palmer Park. The fare for this distance is five (5) cents in cash, provided the passenger pays this amount on one of the Detroit and Pontiac Ry. Co.'s cars. Should the passenger pay ticket fare, or ride in another car and transfer, an additional fare is collected.

The fares on this Company's line are as follows: From Palmer Park to Eight-Mile Road, 5 cents; to Royal

Oak, 5 cents; to Birmingham, 10 cents; to Circle, 15 cents; to Pontiac, 20 cents. From Detroit to Pontiac, 25 cents.

Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor Railway.

Cars start from the waiting room, 111 Griswold street, and run down Griswold to Atwater, to Woodward, to Michigan avenue, and out Michigan avenue to West Detroit, Dearborn, Wayne, Denton, Sheldon's, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor—a distance of 39 miles traversed in about two hours. Commencing at 6:30 a. m. the cars run every half-hour until 7 p. m. and then every hour until last car leaving Detroit at 11 p. m. and last car leaving Ann Arbor at 11:15 p. m. The fare to Ann Arbor is 50 cents, one way, \$1 round trip; to Ypsilanti 40 cents one way, 80 cents round trip; to Wayne 25 cents one way, 40 cents round trip; to Dearborn, 15 cents one way, 25 cents round trip. Thousand-mile tickets are sold for \$10, thus making the rate to Ann Arbor 40 cents.

The cars of this line connect at Wayne with the

Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Ry.

Cars run from Wayne to Plymouth every hour and a half, connecting with the D., Y. & A. A. Ry. cars to and from Detroit. During the summer (1899) the line will be extended to Northville. The fare, Detroit to Plymouth, is 30 cents each way; Wayne to Plymouth, 15 cents.

Detroit, Lake Shore & Mt. Clemens R. R.

"SHORE LINE."

Cars start from corner of Griswold and Fort streets and run south to Jefferson avenue and out Jefferson to Cottage Grove, Grosse Pointe, Clairview, Lakeside (McSweeney's), and Mt. Clemens. At Lakeside a boat leaving at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. runs to St. Clair Flats.

Cars run every 30 minutes. The trip one way is $25\frac{1}{4}$ miles and takes 1 hr. 20 min. The fare to Cottage Grove and Grosse Pointe is 10 cents; to Clairview 15 cents; to New Liverpool, Lakeside and Mt. Clemens, 25 cents. The fare from Lakeside to St. Clair Flats and return via boat is 25 cents.

Detroit & Northwestern Railway.

The cars of this line at present run out Grand River avenue to Greenfield and Sand Hill and it is expected that during the summer of 1899 the line will be extended to Farmington, with a branch to Northville, and one to Orchard Lake and Pontiac.

The run to Farmington is 17 miles and the fares as follows: To Sand Hill, 15 cents; to Farmington, Orchard Lake and Pontiac, 25 cents; to Northville, 30 cents.



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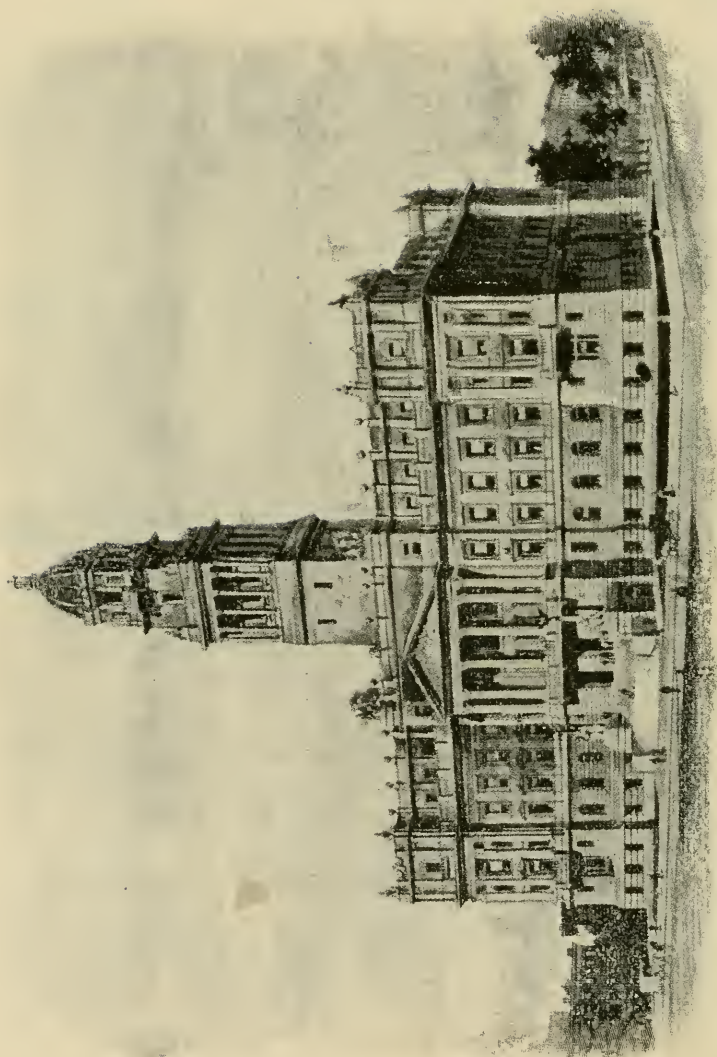
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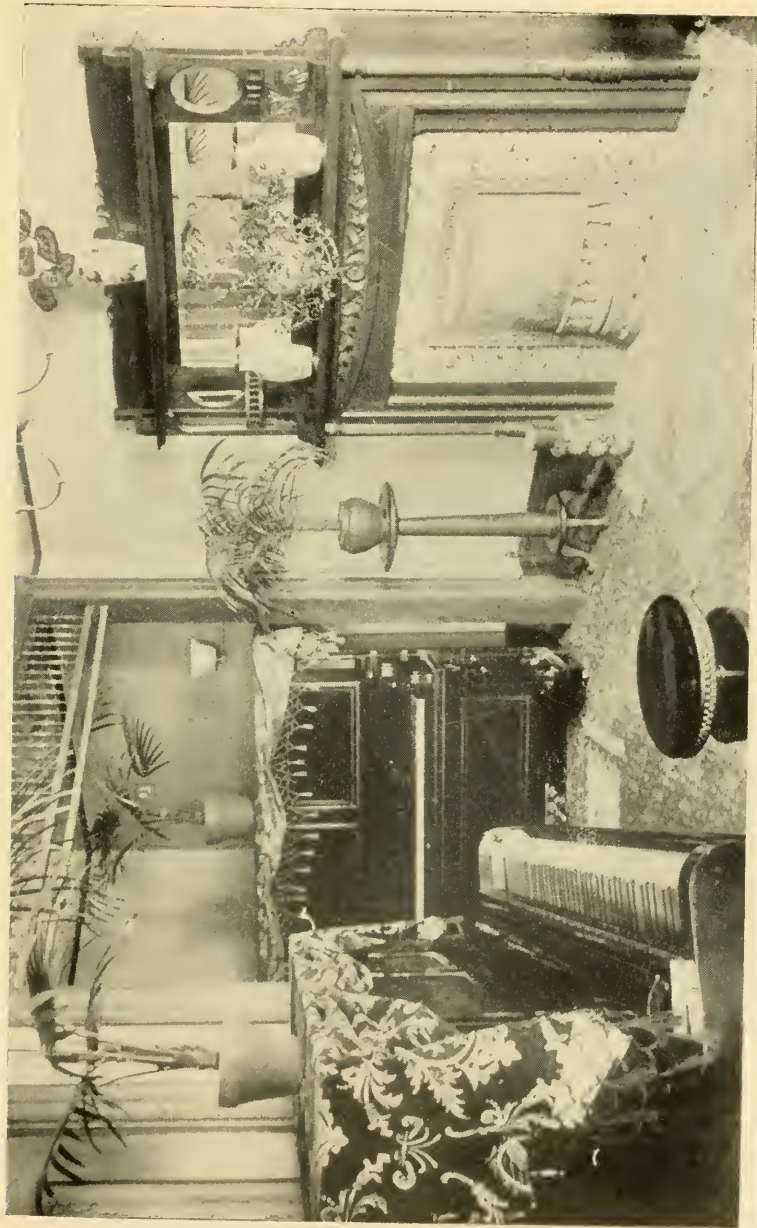
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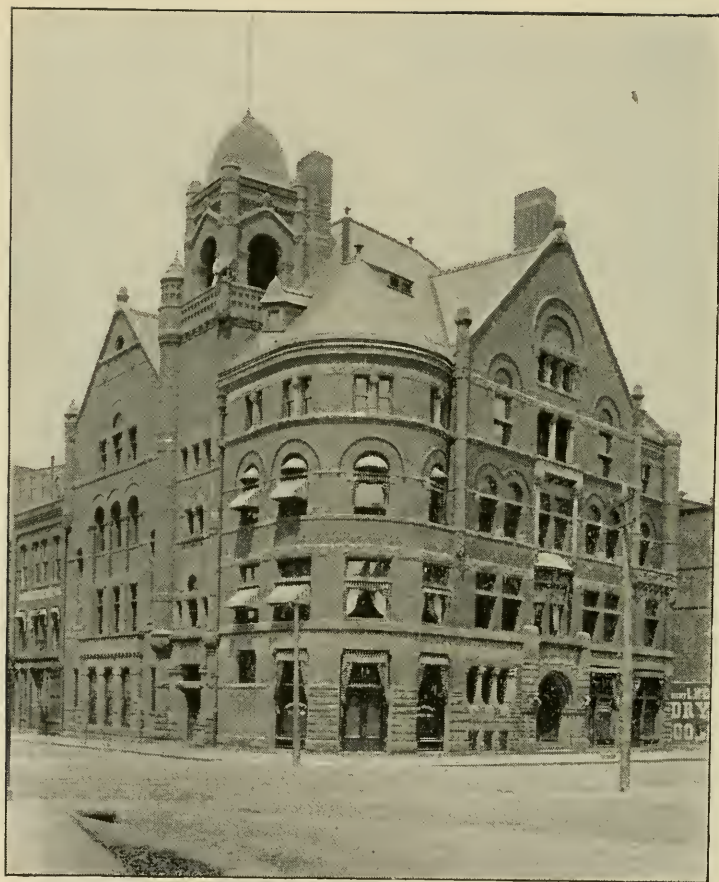
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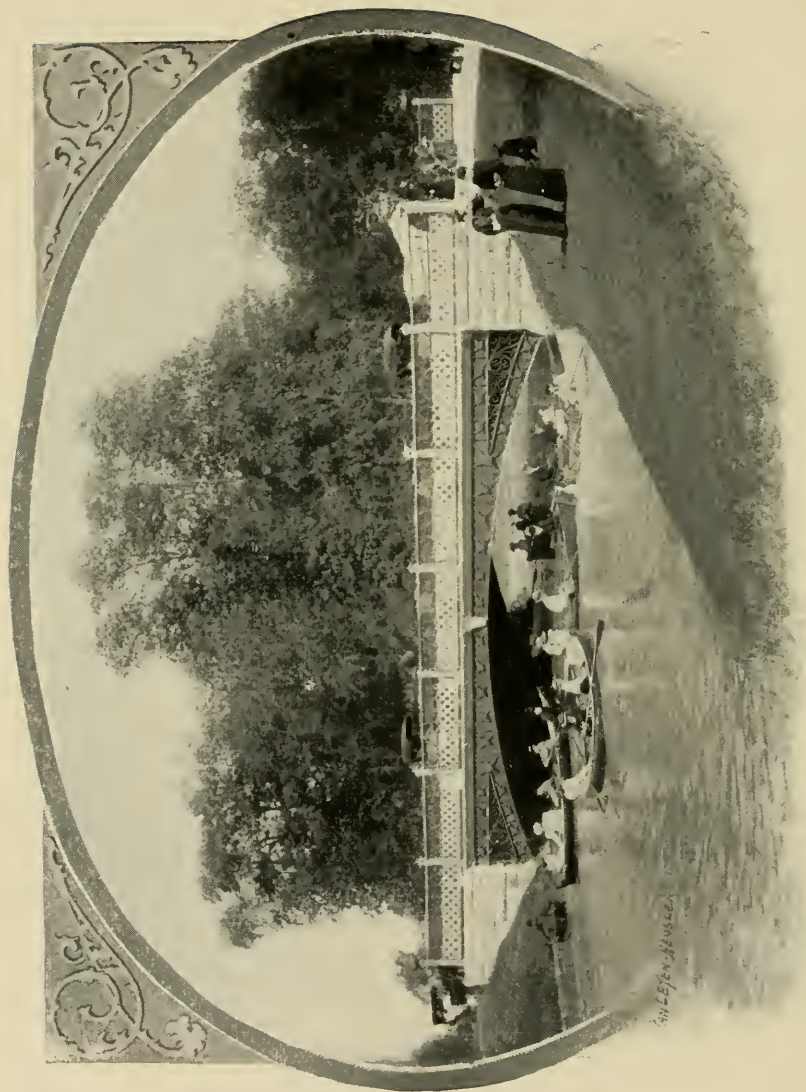


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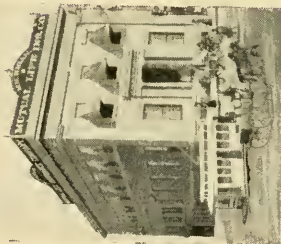
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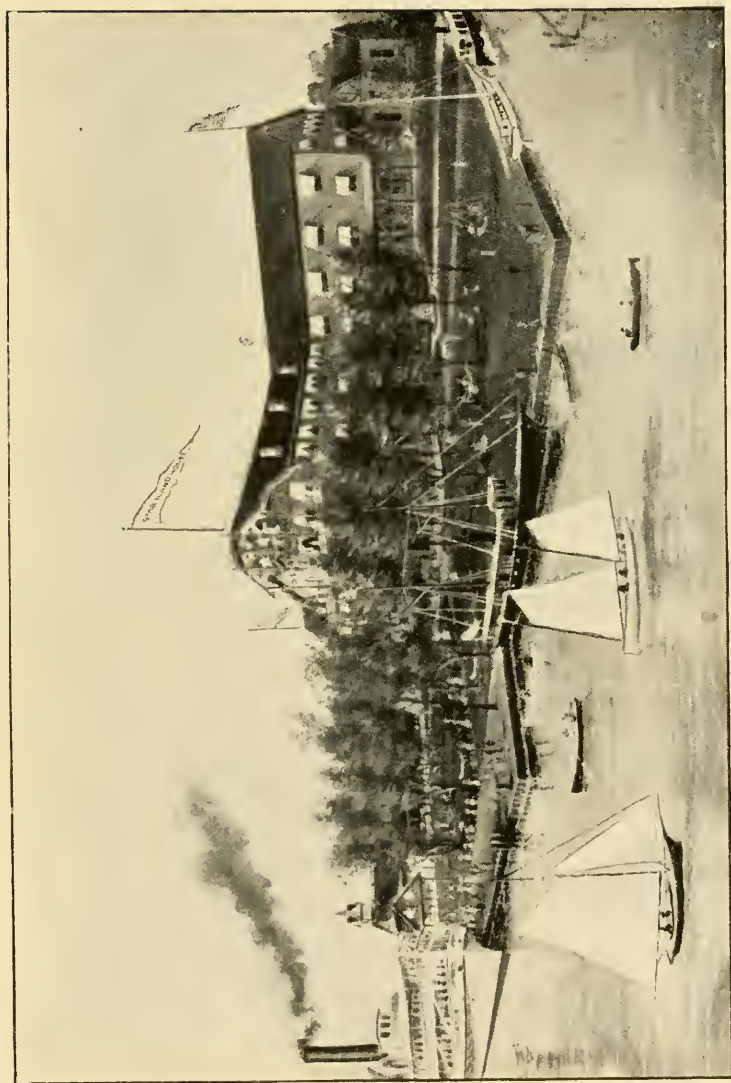
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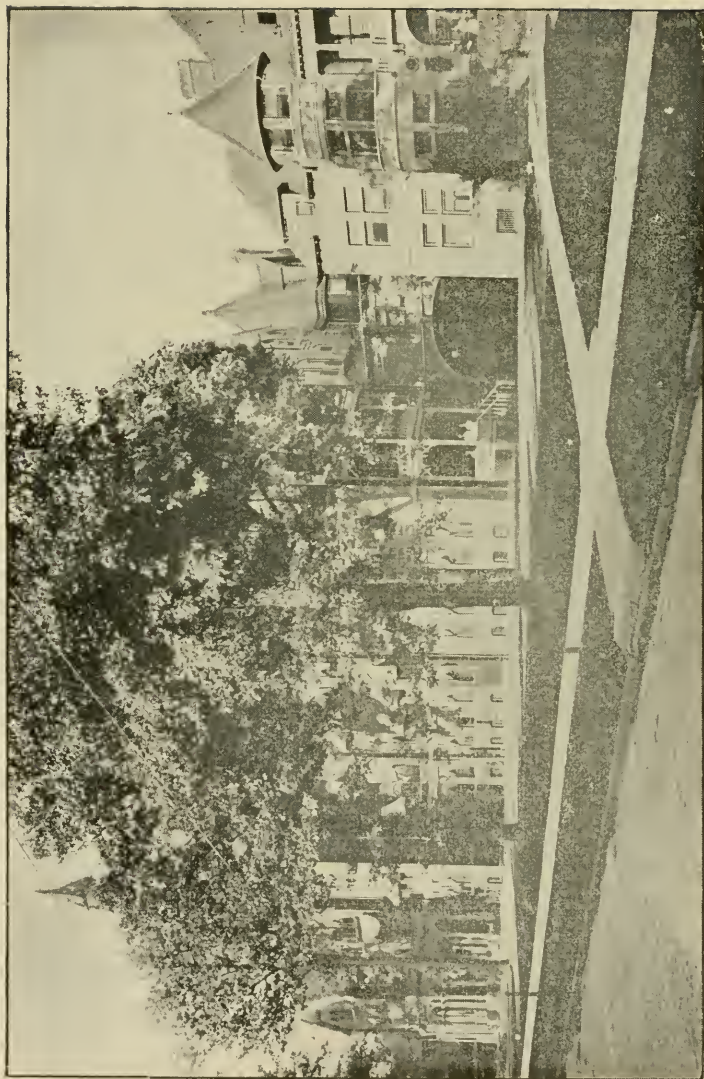
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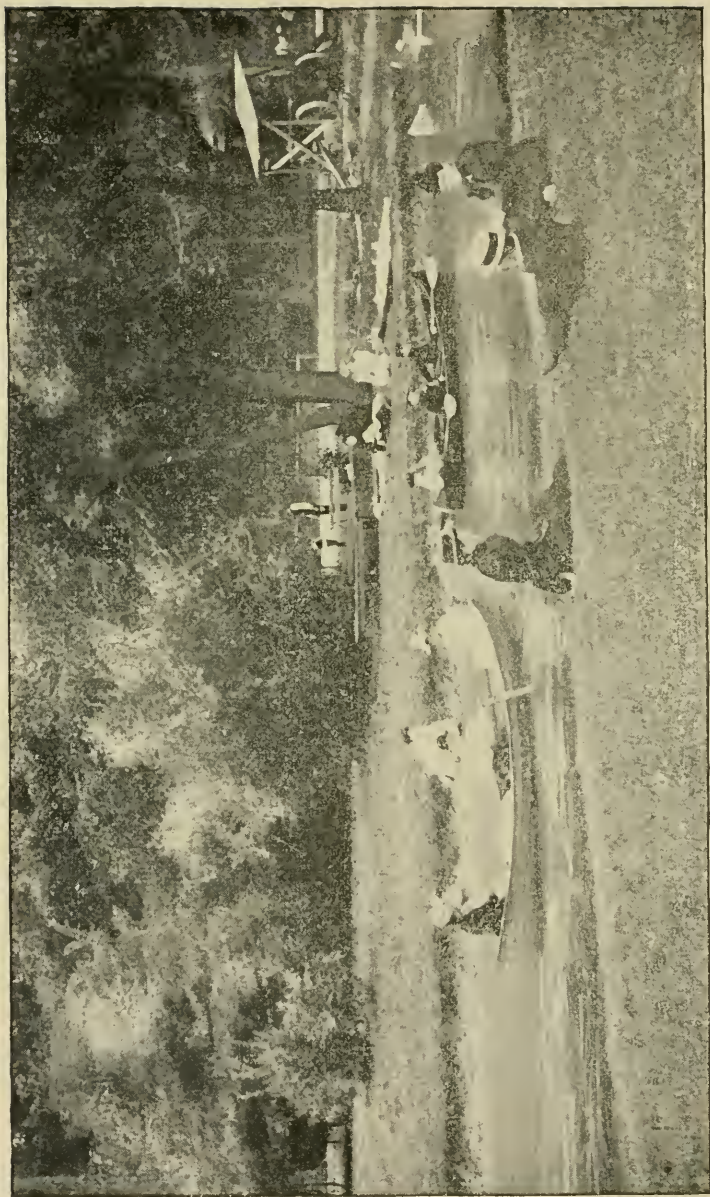
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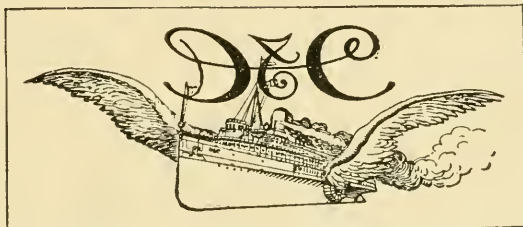
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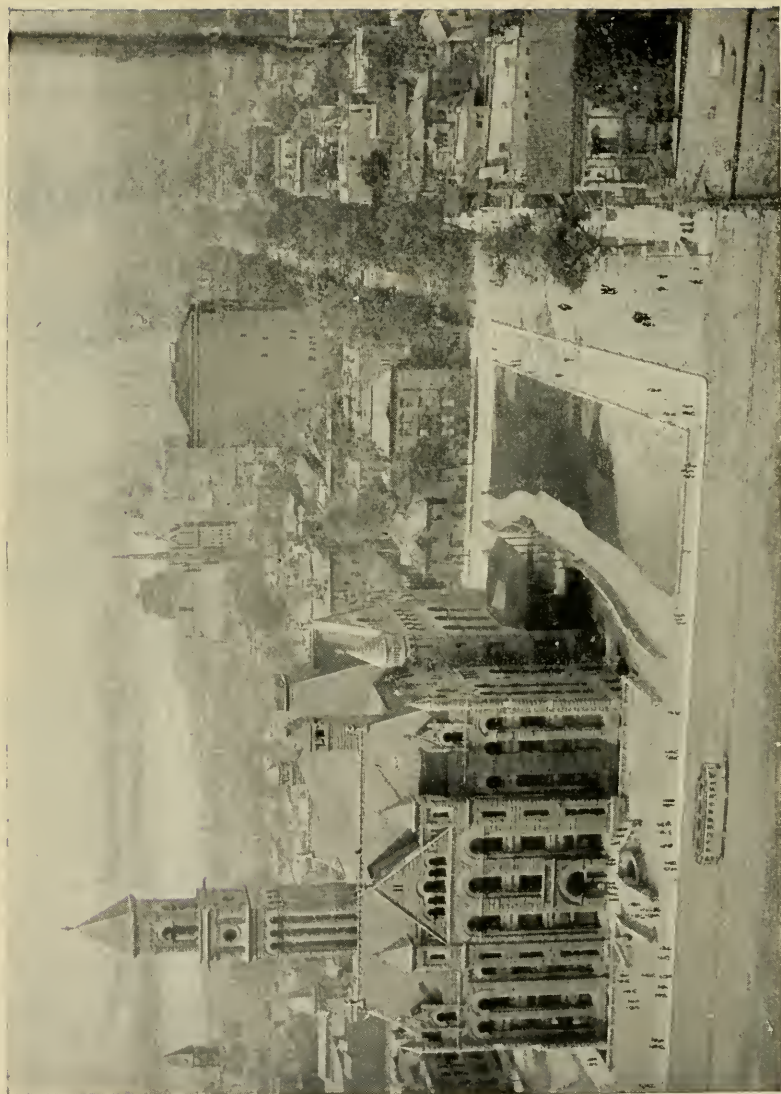
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VIEW OF POSTOFFICE, LOOKING WEST.

DETROIT RIVER IN BACKGROUND, MASONIC TEMPLE ON THE RIGHT.

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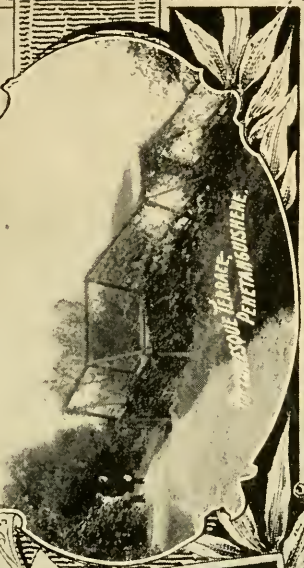


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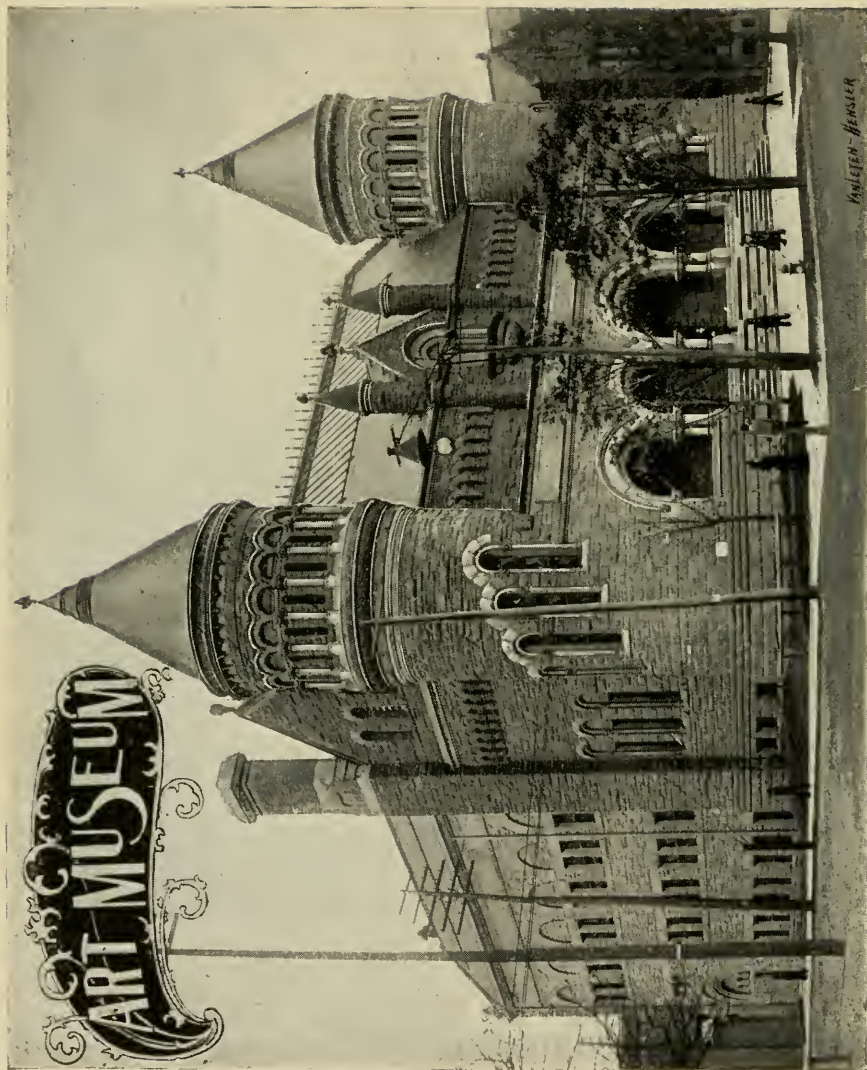
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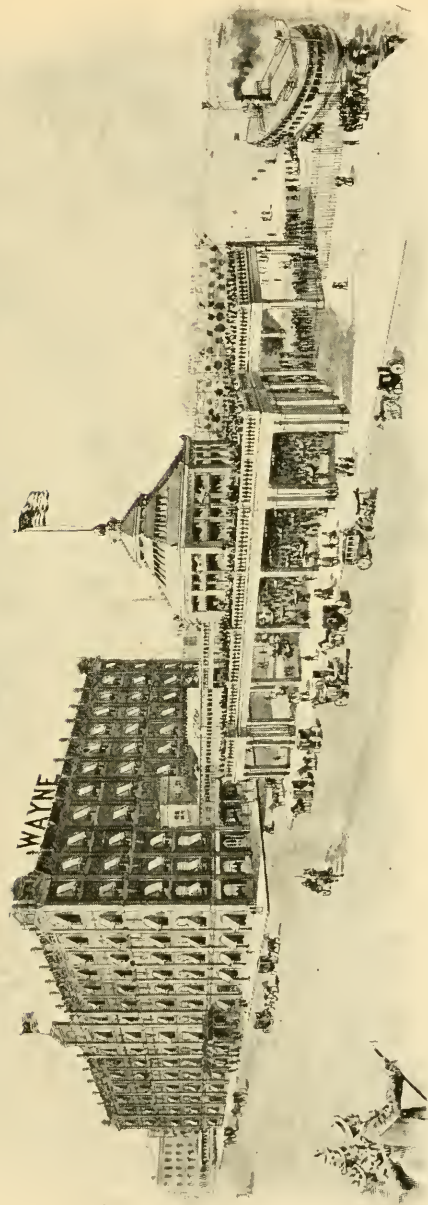
WATER WORKS.
FOUR MILES OUT JEFFERSON AVENUE.



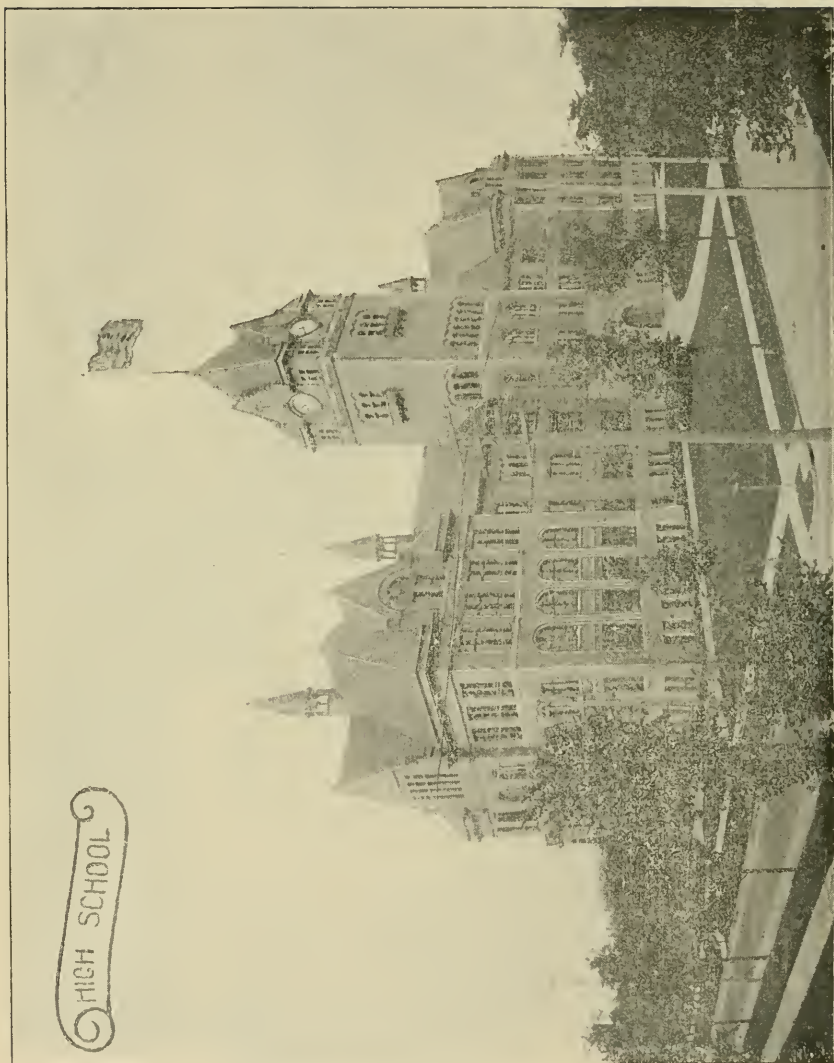
GENERAL GRANT'S OLD DETROIT HOME,
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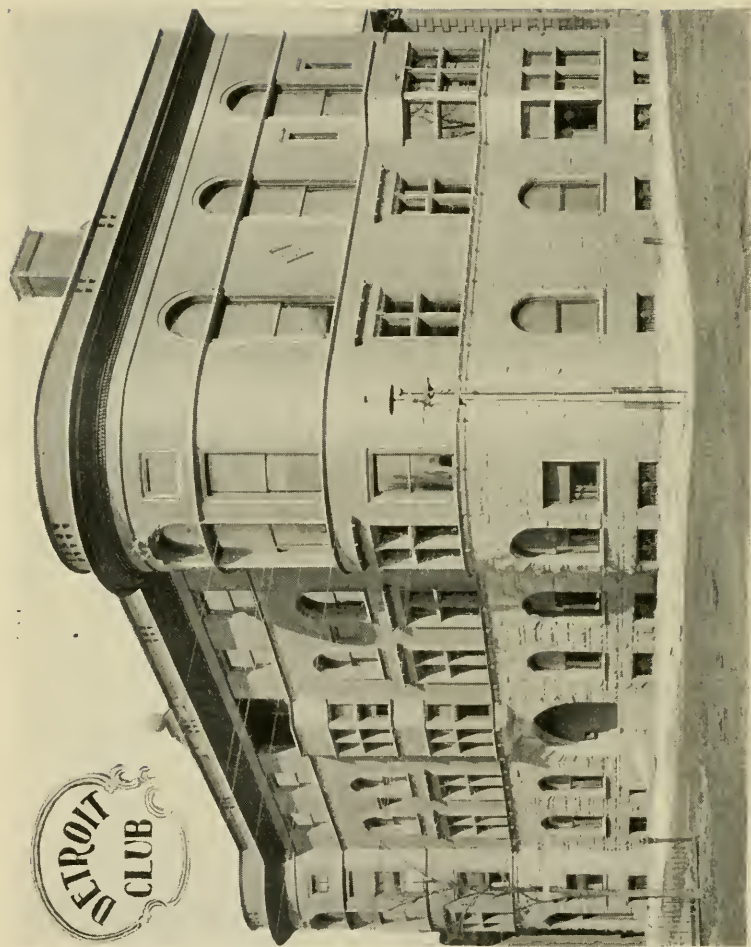
WAYNE HOTEL AND PAVILION,
FOOT OF THIRD STREET.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
CASS AVENUE, BETWEEN HANCOCK AND WARREN.



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL,
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WOODWARD AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
CORNER WOODWARD AVENUE AND WINDER STREET.



CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH,
CORNER WOODWARD AND ADAMS AVENUES

1796

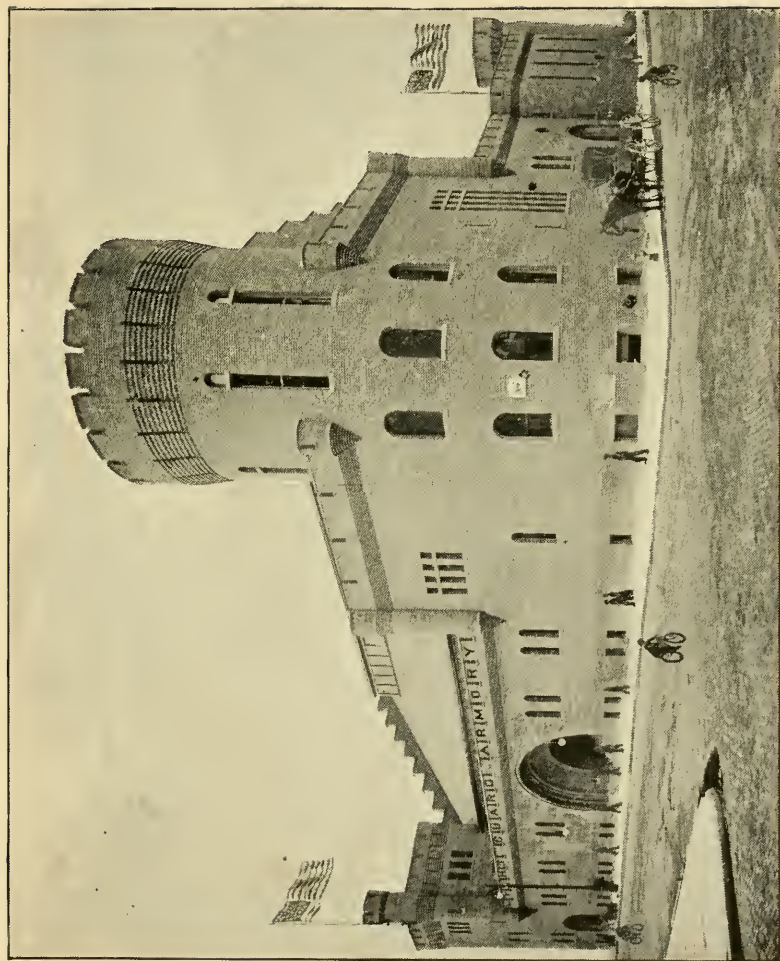


1896

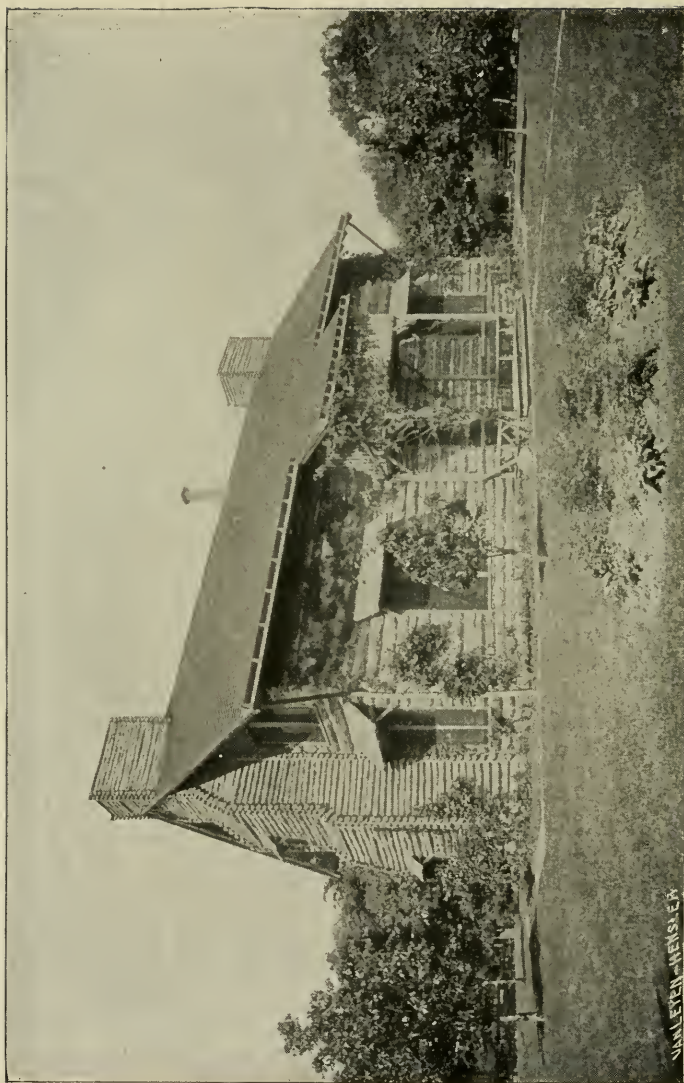
THIS TABLET DESIGNATES THE SITE OF AN ENGLISH FORT ERECTED IN 1778 BY MAJOR P. B. LERNOULT AS A DEFENSE AGAINST THE AMERICANS. IT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY CALLED FORT SHELBY IN HONOR OF GOV. ISAAC SHELBY OF KENTUCKY, AND WAS DEVOLISHED IN 1826.

THE EVACUATION OF THIS FORT BY THE BRITISH AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON JULY 11TH, 1796, WAS THE CLOSING ACT OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

ON THAT DAY THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS FOR THE FIRST TIME RAISED OVER THIS SOIL. ALL OF WHAT WAS THEN KNOWN AS THE WESTERN TERRITORY BECOMING AT THAT TIME PART OF THE FEDERAL UNION.



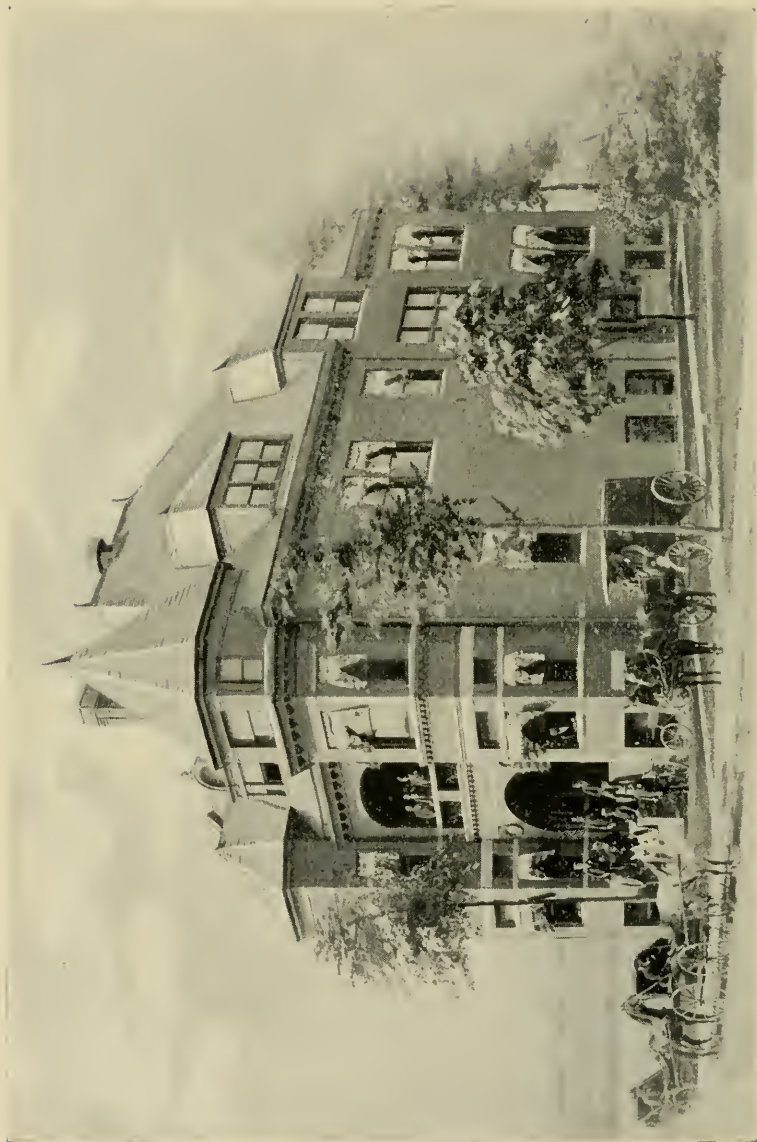
LIGHT GUARD ARMORY,
CORNER LARNED AND BRUSH STREETS.



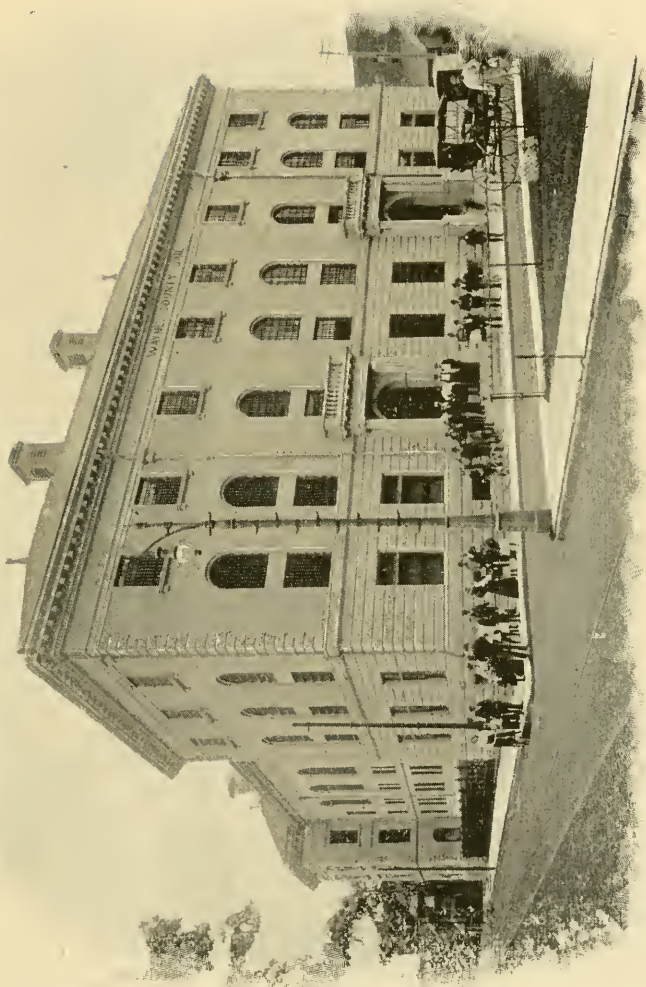
“LOG CABIN” AT PALMER PARK.



BITS OF ST. CLAIR FLATS.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT BUILDING,
ST. ANTOINE STREET, BETWEEN CLINTON AND MULLETT.



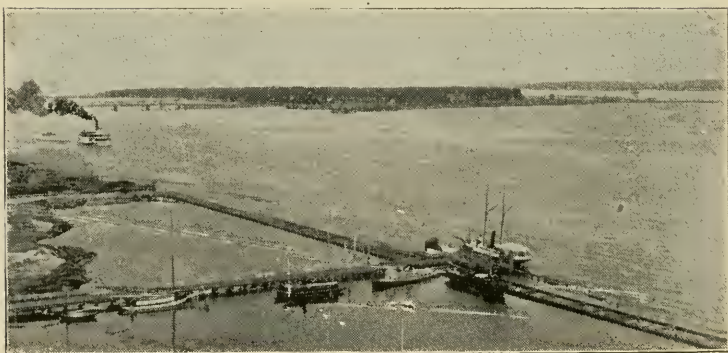
COUNTY JAIL,
CORNER CLINTON AND RAYNOR STREETS.



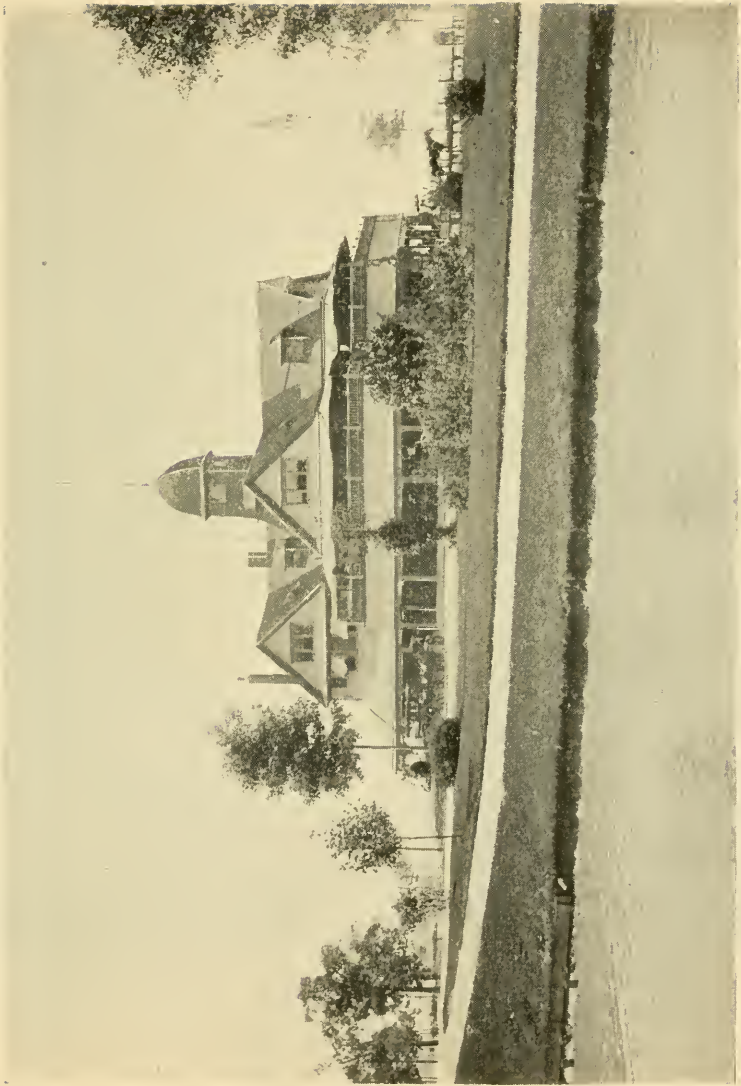
North-East Side Belle Isle.



Detroit Boat Club



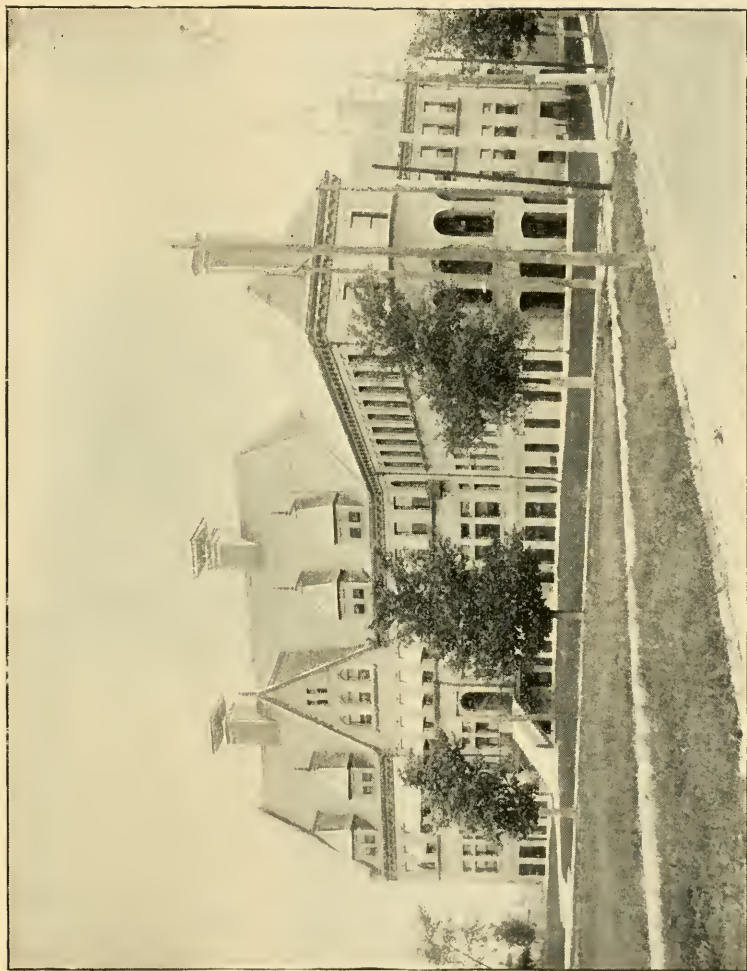
View of Belle Isle from Detroit,



CASINO, BELLE ISLE.



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CHILDREN'S FREE HOSPITAL,
CORNER ST. ANTOINE AND FARNSWORTH STREETS.



Loup Canal, Belle Isle.



Police Station, Belle Isle.



Detroit Yacht Club.



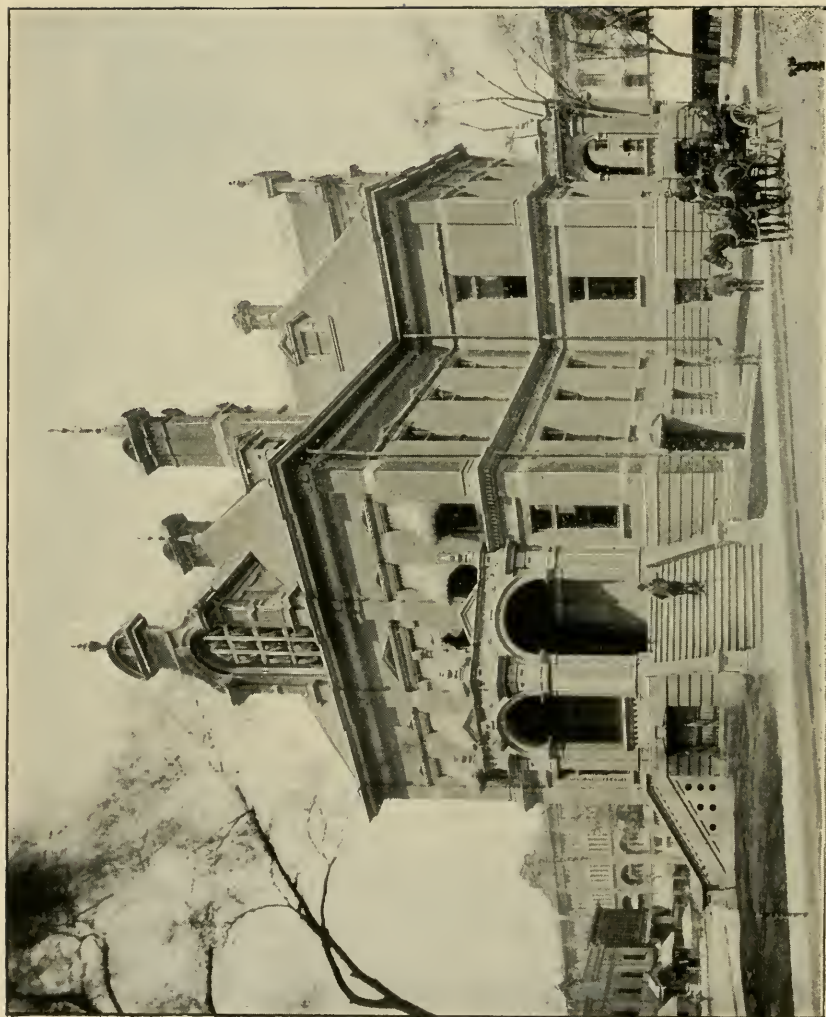
Pavilion on Belle Isle, Looking North.



Belle Isle Bridge to Detroit, Looking Northerly.



Light House on Belle Isle.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
CORNER FARMER AND BATES STREETS.



CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
CORNER SECOND AVENUE AND LEDYARD STREET.



River Drive Looking Westward,
Belle Isle.

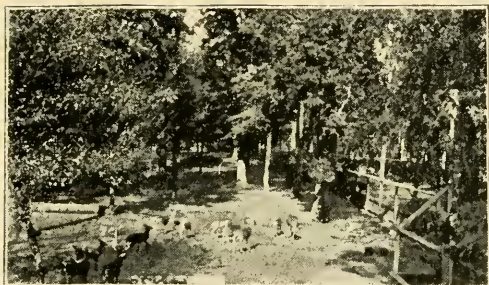


Belle Isle Bath Houses.



Looking Down Central Ave.
from Casino.

St. Clair Flats Canal.



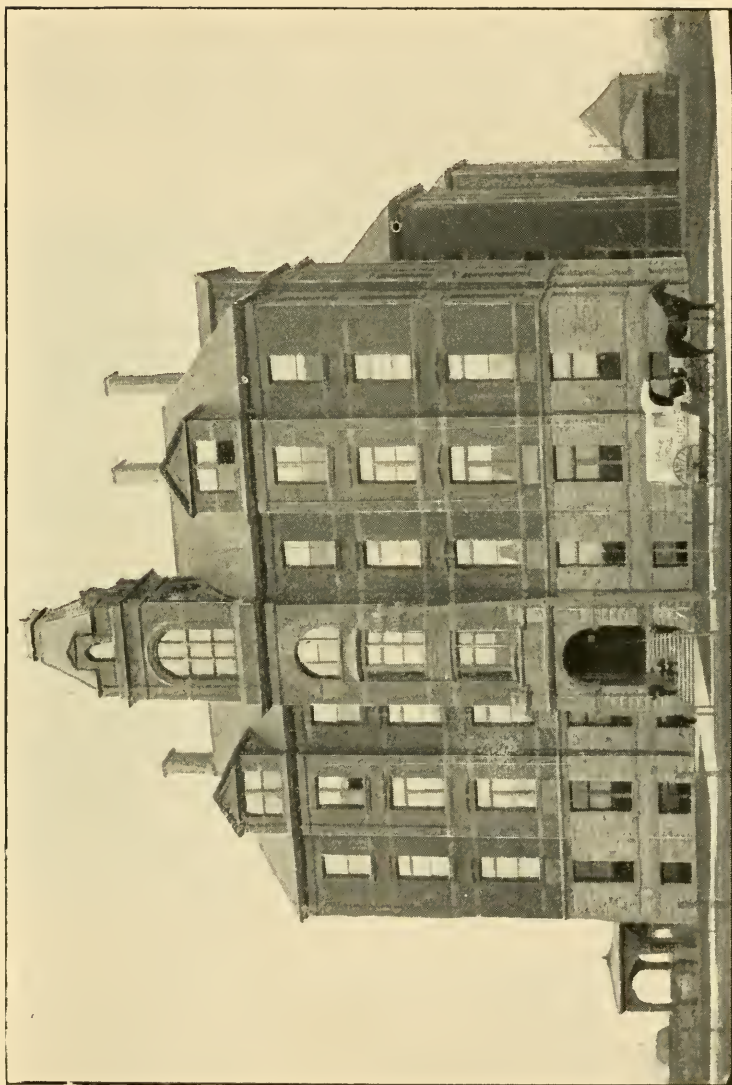
Deer Park, Belle Isle.

Fountain, Grand Circus Park.





CITY ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT,
24 ATWATER STREET EAST.



GRACE HOSPITAL,
CORNER JOHN R STREET AND WILLIS AVENUE.



SCENE AT FOOT OF WOODWARD AVENUE WHERE THE FERRIES LAND.



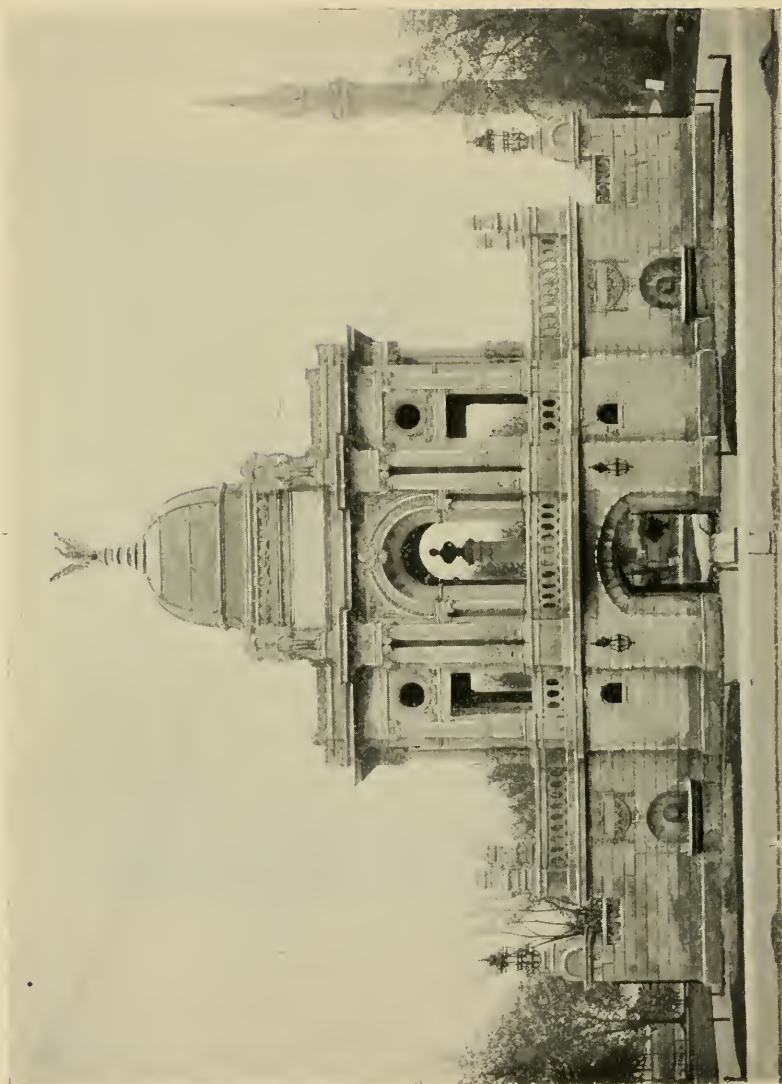
CADILLAC SQUARE,
SHOWING CITY HALL AND MAJESTIC BUILDING.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CORNER WOODWARD AVENUE AND EDMUND PLACE.



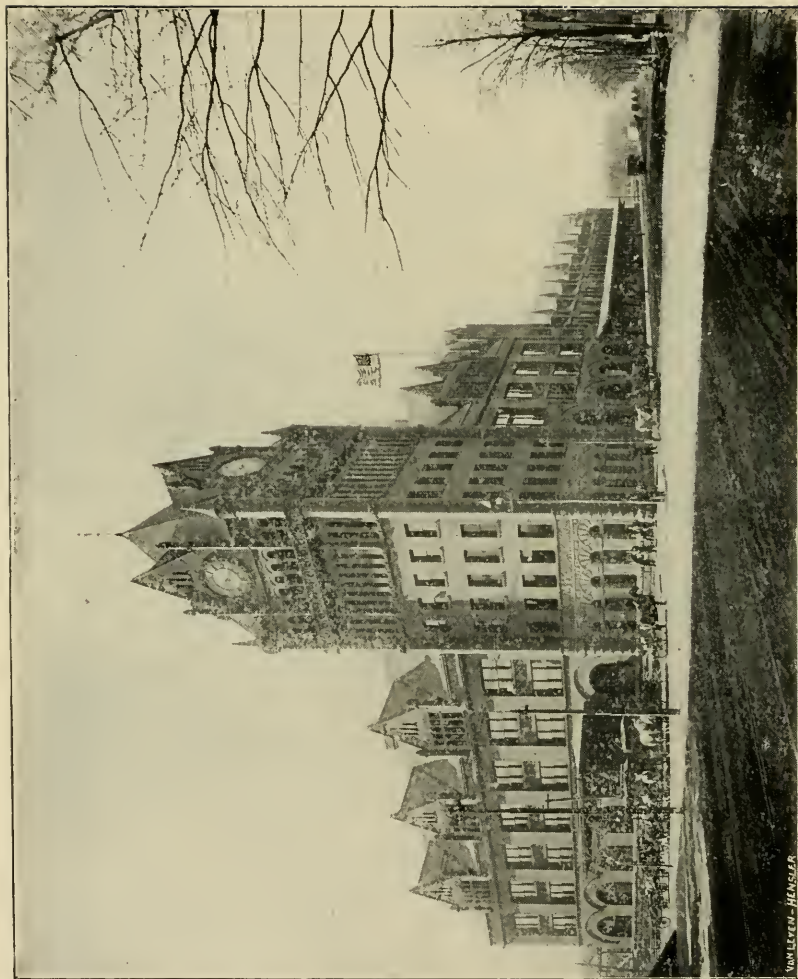
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
CORNER WOODWARD AND FOREST AVENUES.



HURLBUT MEMORIAL GATE,
ENTRANCE TO WATER WORKS PARK.



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AN HISTORICAL CALENDAR
OF
EVENTFUL DETROIT DATES.

Copyright, 1899, by Silas Farmer.

A SUGGESTION TO CITIZENS AND VISITORS.

Notice what anniversaries of local events occur on dates of personal interest. Mark them, and in after years the individual value of each souvenir will be greatly increased:

- January 1, 1803. Postoffice established at Detroit.
1842. The entire block between Woodward Avenue and Griswold Street, Jefferson Avenue and Woodbridge Street, was burned.
1846. Wales Hotel opened.
1851. State Constitution of 1850 becomes operative.
1853. "Advertiser" first printed on steam cylinder press.
1867. Laying of third rail on G. W. R. R. completed. Freight cars first transported by boats across the river.
1876. Ushering in of centennial year by general ringing of bells at midnight; all public and many private buildings illuminated.
1882. The first through train arrived at Marquette from Mackinaw.
1886. Great fire burns Ferry's Seed Warehouse, White's Theatre and other buildings. Loss, \$2,000,000.
1890. Exhibition of Natural Gas burning in West Grand Circus Park.
1893. Trinity Episcopal Church consecrated.
January 2, 1819. Bank of Michigan began business.
1862. Ordinance requiring fees from all market-wagons passed.

1882. First sitting of three judges instead of one in Circuit Court.
- January 3, 1814. Gov. Hull's trial at Albany, began.
1894. Hinchman's drug establishment burned. Loss, \$250,000.
- January 4, 1837. The Free Press office and several other buildings on northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street were burned.
1867. Fire alarm telegraph first tested.
1880. Rev. George F. Pentecost's revival meetings began.
- January 5, 1838. Two hundred stands of arms seized at the jail by those in sympathy with Canadian Patriots.
1892. Chamber of Commerce organized.
- January 6, 1839. Schooner "Ann" seized by the so-called Canadian Patriots.
- January 7, 1834. Bishop Frederick R  se, first Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Detroit, arrived.
1877. Memorial service, in memory of P. P. Bliss, at Whitney Opera House.
- January 8, 1831. The Governor and Judges forward their plan of city to Congress.
1861. Salute of 100 guns in honor of Major Anderson.
1883. Burning of the Telegraph Block and narrow escape of Western Union Telegraph operators.
- January 9, 1831. Daily mails from the East began.
1853. First brick Lutheran Church on Monroe Avenue dedicated.
- January 10, 1854. First Presbyterian Church burned and half the block between Larned Street and Jefferson Avenue up to the Boston Store.
1870. Citizens vote \$300,000 in aid of Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad.
- January 11, 1805. Michigan Territory created. Detroit, by Act of Congress, declared the seat of the territorial government.
1835. First brick Baptist Church dedicated.
1867. Ristori performs in Detroit.

- January 12, 1852. An immense meeting asks for release of O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher, the Irish Patriots.
1881. The boiler at Union Mills exploded, and three persons were killed.
- January 13, 1861. Westminster Church, on Washington Avenue, dedicated.
1882. The jury in the libel suit of Hugh S. Peoples against the Evening News, for intimating that he was accessory to the murder of Martha Whitla, bring in a verdict for the defense. Peoples was subsequently tried for the murder and acquitted.
- January 14, 1799. Election of members of Northwest Assembly at Detroit.
1818. Lyceum of the city of Detroit organized.
- January 15, 1842. The ordinance prescribing the price of bread was repealed.
1843. Funeral service in honor of ex-Governor Stevens T. Mason at Episcopal Church. Large procession of military and civil officers. He died in New York on January 4.
- January 16, 1881. Clinton Avenue Memorial Presbyterian Church dedicated.
1891. Citizens' Street Railway announced that it would no longer sell six tickets for a quarter.
- January 17, 1859. Grand celebration on the occasion of the opening of the G. W. R. R.; immense procession; dinner at M. C. R. R. Depot.
- January, 18, 1802. Town of Detroit incorporated.
1833. Young Men's Society organized.
1854. Daily Enquirer first issued.
1876. The Supreme Court decides the liquor tax law constitutional.
1883. Day Nursery and Kindergarten Association building opened.
1893. Citizens' Street Railway demands five-cent fares.
- January 19, 1860. Midnight procession of the Sons of Malta.
1877. Woman's Christian Temperance Restaurant opened in Y. M. C. A. Building.

- January 20, 1837. The first locomotive in Michigan arrived at Toledo.
1876. Woman's Hospital on Thirteenth Street dedicated.
- January 21, 1887. Governor Alger distributes flour and food to 500 poor families.
1893. New Union Depot opened for inspection.
- January 22, 1812. Several earthquake shocks were felt in this city,—the severest of which was on the 24th, at about seven o'clock in the evening.
1854. M. C. R. R. passenger office burned.
1877. Public Library building dedicated.
1881. The State Telephone System went into operation.
- January 23, 1825. First Protestant Society reorganized and becomes a Presbyterian Church.
1847. Rev. Prof. Finney was here for the week ending January 23; he preached in the Congregational Church every evening.
1852. Michigan Central car manufacturing shops burned.
1884. Annual meeting of Grand Army of the Republic.
- January 24, 1838. The Michigan Insurance Company Bank began business.
- January 25, 1859. Centennial celebration of Burns' birthday. Dinner at the Exchange, and a supper and toasts at the Biddle House.
1860. Michigan State Retreat for the Insane opened.
1865. State convention of colored men assembled at Second Baptist Church to petition Legislature to grant the right of suffrage.
- January 26, 1837. The State was fully and formally admitted by Congress.
- January 27, 1875. Woman's State Christian Temperance meeting.
1893. Old Capitol, occupied by the High School, burned.
- January 28, 1838. Steamboat Robert Fulton arrived from Buffalo with three companies of soldiers to preserve peace in connection with so-called Patriot war.

1861. Great Union meeting at City Hall.
 January 29, 1796. English Court of General Quarter Sessions held its last session in Detroit.
 1827. Inhabitants of Territory authorized to elect members of the Legislative Council.
 1835. Office of County Register created.
 1863. Meat market licenses reduced from \$50 to \$5.00.
 1869. Meeting of citizens vote to raise \$100,000 in aid of Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R.
 January 30, 1860. New Postoffice building, corner of Griswold and Larned Streets, formally opened.
 January 31, 1876. Union Fair in Mechanics' Building.
 1885. Capitol grounds (now Capitol Park) ceded to Board of Education by United States.
 February 1, 1813. Colonel Proctor orders prominent Americans to leave Detroit.
 1851. Fine Art Exhibition at Firemen's Hall.
 1866. Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company organized.
 1883. Clearing House established.
 February 2, 1704. Baptism of first white child, a daughter of Cadillac.
 February 3, 1838. M. C. R. R. opened to Kalamazoo.
 1869. Detroit Medical College opened.
 1838. M.C. R. R. opened to Ypsilanti. Large excursion party from Detroit dined at Ypsilanti, etc.
 1859. Walter Harper provides for establishment of Harper Hospital.
 February 4, 1799. First session of General Assembly of Northwest Territory began at Cincinnati.
 February 5, 1825. Legislative council increased from nine to thirteen members.
 1857. New city charter obtained; city much enlarged. Recorder's Court created.
 1894. Vegetable market on what is now Cadillac Square torn down.
 February 6, 1870. Hamtramck Presbyterian Mission dedicated.

1877. Charity Ball for Relief and Aid Society.
- February 7, 1812. An earthquake shock startled the citizens of Detroit.
1866. General W. T. Sherman arrived; received by a large number of citizens.
1894. The Fellowcraft Club occupies the building corner Wilcox and Barclay Place, formerly used by Catholic Club.
- February 8, 1881. The Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company was incorporated.
1895. Second annual Newsboys' Banquet.
- February 9, 1802. First session of Board of Trustees of Detroit. James Henry made chairman.
1837. Celebration in honor of admission of State. Parade and illuminations.
1877. Henry Ward Beecher lectured at Detroit Opera House in the evening, and Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, the Red Ribbon temperance reformer, in St. Andrew's Hall.
- February 10, 1855. River frozen over; a shanty erected at middle of river for the sale of liquor.
1882. Carlotta Patti sings in Detroit.
- February 11, 1850. Pontiac R. R. on Gratiot Avenue for second time torn up by citizens.
1862. First French Baptist Church dedicated.
- February 12, 1885. "Detroit" and "Michigan" Colleges of Medicine unite.
- February 13, 1855. Legislature prohibits use of county jails for the detention of fugitive slaves.
1836. Public Library hereafter opened on Sunday.
- February 14, 1840. The Fire Department Society was incorporated.
1853. Board of Water Commissioners established.
1876. Y. M. C. A. Building on Farmer Street dedicated.
- February 15, 1802. A public meeting of freeholders and housekeepers (a notice of which, written in English and French, had previously been posted on the engine house, and served by reading on every housekeeper), was held at Court House to make known the Act of Incorporation. The Act was read in English and then in French.

- 1828. Meeting at Detroit to protest against organizing Lake Superior region into Territory of Huron.
- 1843. Arrival of General Cass from Europe. He was escorted to the Exchange by military and citizens and welcomed with an address by the mayor.
- 1876. Y. M. C. A. noon meetings began.
- February 16, 1819. Congress provided for election of a congressional delegate from Michigan.
- 1857. General banking law passed by Legislature.
- 1873. St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, corner Seventeenth and Rose Streets, dedicated.
- 1894. Farrand, Williams & Clark's store on Woodward Avenue burned. Loss, \$175,000.
- February 17, 1842. The Board of Education was created.
- 1862. Receipt of news of the victory at Fort Donelson; procession in evening, illuminations, etc.
- 1865. Paid hand fire engine companies disbanded.
- 1869. Brick building for Brockway Mission dedicated.
- February 18, 1891. Sunday School convention for Eastern Michigan.
- 1893. Long distance telephone inaugurated.
- February 19, 1830. First city temperance society organized.
- 1879. Reception by Light Guard to Governor Crosswell at Opera House. Board of Trade began to occupy building corner Jefferson Avenue and Giswold Street.
- February 20, 1849. City Limits extended to east line of Woodbridge Farm (near Trumbull avenue).
- February 21, 1825. First ordinance establishing hydraulic company passed.
- 1849. Election of City Physicians provided for.
- 1895. McKinley speaks at Michigan Club banquet.
- February 22, 1832. The Common Council ordered a national salute fired in honor of the centennial of Washington's birthday.
- 1839. The County Poor Farm in Nankin Township was purchased.

1865. Board of Trade Building dedicated; address by G. V. N. Lothrop; ball in the evening. Concordia Society organized.
- February 23, 1802. First regulations made for prevention of fires.
1892. Gov. McKinley (Ohio) speaks at Michigan Club banquet.
- Ex-President Cleveland stopped in the city on his way east after speaking at Ann Arbor.
1893. Y. W. C. A. organized.
- February 24, 1809. The Act incorporating the City of Detroit was repealed.
1863. Michigan divided into two judicial districts.
1881. Reception to Governor Jerome at Music Hall, under auspices of the Detroit Light Guard.
1885. Rev. Geo. Worthington consecrated bishop of Nebraska.
- February 25, 1838. The Canadian government cannonade the Patriots on Fighting Island.
1847. Meeting in City Hall to devise means for sending relief to the starving poor of Ireland.
1863. National bank system created.
- February 26, 1838. General Scott arrived.
1850. For several successive days the curiosity of citizens was exercised in regard to a man who paraded the principal streets wearing a lady's long shawl, and there was constant inquiry concerning the "man with the shawl."
1865. Sunday. Rev. E. P. Hammond began his revival labors.
1878. Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange organized.
1882. Thirty-second Street German M. E. Church dedicated.
1887. Cyclorama of Battle of Atlanta opened.
- February 27, 1820. First Protestant church within limits of city dedicated.
1854. The Transit, the first railroad ferry-boat, made her trial trip.

1884. M. S. Smith & Co.'s Automatic Clock unveiled.
1896. Detroit White Lead and Color Works on Jones Street burned. Loss, \$50,000.
- February 28, 1865. Freedman's Fair opened at Merrill Hall. Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners created.
1894. Student Volunteer Missionary convention at Central M. E. Church.
- February 29. It seems that nothing has happened on this date except the improving of the usual leap year opportunities.
- March 1, 1843. First telegraph dispatch received from New York. Horace Greeley here the same day.
- March 2, 1868. Great snow-storm, blocking trains, etc.
- March 2, 1799. Detroit constituted a port of entry.
1846. Local option law.—Citizens vote against licensing saloons.
1892. Wm. Reid's glass establishment burned. Loss, \$170,000.
- March 3, 1801. First post-road in Michigan established.
1803. Present State of Michigan became part of Indiana Territory. In this year troops went from here to build first fort at what is now Chicago, going overland under command of Lieutenant J. S. Swearingen. Captain John Whistler, his wife, and their son, G. W. Whistler, the subsequent distinguished Russian engineer, went by water on the schooner Tracey.
1807. Congress disapproved of the chartering of the Detroit Bank.
1823. Congress limited term of Territorial Judges then in office to four years from February 1, 1824.
1841. The first appropriation for a survey of the lakes was made by Congress.
1845. Five-cent letter postage was provided for.
1851. Three-cent letter postage provided for.
1862. Explosion of J. H. Harmon & Co.'s Oil Refinery. Four men killed; loss \$15,000.

- March 4, 1831. Law for the hiring out or whipping of disorderly persons, drunkards, etc., repealed.
1857. First union morning prayer-meeting held.
- March 5, 1658. Antoine Laumet de la Mothe Cadillac born.
1779. Colonel George Rogers Clark captures Governor Hamilton and his forces at Vincennes.
1829. John P. Sheldon, editor of Detroit Gazette, imprisoned for contempt of court.
1849. Detroit Savings Bank incorporated.
- March 6, 1809. Forty-one of the Park Lots were sold at auction.
1835. Public meeting of citizens to protest against the claim of Ohio to the disputed territory.
1855. Notice in daily papers that the Messrs. Sutton had photographed by Turner's process with great success.
1863. Riot against negroes; Faulkner, a mulatto, arrested for alleged outrage on a little girl; tried, convicted, and sentenced for life; military called out; 400 men of Twenty-seventh Regiment called in from Ypsilanti; city fired in twenty places; thirty-five buildings destroyed.
1877. Telephone first explained and illustrated at Detroit.
- March 7, 1847. Sunday. A farewell missionary meeting for Rev. Judson D. Collins, of Michigan, was held at the Congress Street M. E. Church; he was the first M. E. missionary to China.
1877. Meeting held to organize Workingwoman's Home.
- March 8, 1782. Colonel Williamson and his forces massacre the Moravian Indians on the Muskingum.
- March 9, 1847. Bill passed locating State Capital at Lansing.
1869. Funeral obsequies of Bishop Lefevere; an archbishop, two bishops, and seventy-nine priests in attendance.
- March 10, 1707. First known grant of land by Cadillac.

- 1874. Amusement meetings in Young Men's Hall began; use of Hall given by Luther Beecher.
- 1880. Epiphany Reformed Episcopal Church was incorporated.
- 1890. Gray & Baffy's furniture establishment on Congress Street West burned out. Heavy loss.
- March 11, 1764. An attempt was made by some traitor to fire the magazine, but the brand fortunately went out.
- 1822. Meeting at Detroit petitions Congress to separate the judicial from the legislative power.
- 1881. Office of ward school inspector abolished; inspectors to be elected on general ticket.
- March 12, 1838. Great meeting of citizens at City Hall to protest against the statement made in Canadian Parliament that Detroit sympathized with and aided the Patriot War rebels.
- 1859. John Brown arrives in Detroit and holds conference with colored men concerning proposed Harper's Ferry raid.
- 1861. First Police Commissioners provided.
- March 13, 1798. First notice of a fire engine at Detroit.
- 1819. The citizens vote against the tax for a fire engine.
- Woodworth's new hotel opened.
- 1829. Public meeting of citizens to raise funds to pay fine imposed upon John P. Sheldon. Committee appointed to wait on Sheldon at the jail and take him to his residence in a carriage.
- 1857. Train on G. W. R. R. breaks through bridge over canal near Hamilton; over eighty lives lost; travel suspended for two weeks.
- 1874. Temperance meeting to consider the Crusade movement. Committee of five ladies appointed to report plan of action.
- March 14, 1895. Council ordered by Supreme Court to provide \$50,000 for Health Board.

- March 15, 1837. Wildcat banking law passed by Michigan Legislature.
- March 16, 1755. Bishop Henri Dubreuil de Pontbriand visits Detroit.
1861. St. Luke's Hospital incorporated.
- March 17, 1808. St. Patrick's Day first celebrated in Detroit.
1847. Close of last session of Legislature held in Detroit.
1862. St. Patrick's Catholic Church consecrated.
1866. Grand Fenian demonstration; 1,000 Irishmen in procession; meetings on Campus Martius and in City Hall.
1875. Relief meeting at Opera House, in aid of Grasshopper Sufferers in Nebraska.
- March 18, 1830. Female Seminary Association incorporated.
1836. Public meeting held at City Hall to protest against change of State boundary.
1883. The Wabash Railroad enters city using grounds and depot of the Union Railroad Station and Depot Co.
- March 19, 1889. Land at the mouth of the River Rouge selected as site of Exposition.
- March 20, 1864. Brockway Mission Chapel first used.
1871. Police wagon or "Black Maria" first used.
- March 21, 1822. First Methodist Episcopal Society of Detroit incorporated.
1865. Second draft for filling quota of Detroit.
1898. Y. M. C. A. day. One hundred business men give all day to canvassing for money to raise the debt of that institution. They are successful.
- March 22, 1827. City Cemetery on Beaubien Farm purchased.
1831. Michigan Sunday School Union organized. City Tract Society organized.
- March 23, 1874. Ladies' meeting at Central M. E. Church to consider the "Crusade" phase of the temperance question.
- March 24. It is very curious that not a single fact worthy of passing note, connected with Detroit's history, has been found to place opposite this date.
- March 25, 1865. Public Library opened in old Capitol.

1876. Fort Street Presbyterian Church burned.
- March 26, 1777. John Coutincinau and Ann Wyley hanged for larceny.
1804. First United States land office established at Detroit and provision made for settlement of land claims in Michigan.
1835. Michigan State Bank incorporated.
1836. Supreme Court of State created.
1867. Board of Fire Commissioners provided for.
- March 27, 1823. Great rejoicing by citizens over passage by Congress of a bill making provisions for Legislative Council for the Territory; salute fired, houses illuminated, supper served at the Sagina Hotel.
1839. The city was divided into wards, and provision made for ward aldermen. Envelopes were first used in this year.
1866. Detroit Daily Post first issued.
1870. Memorial services in honor of Bishop Edward Thompson, of the M. E. Church.
- March 28, 1807. The Governor and Judges order wells dug on the commons, now the Campus Martius.
- The first brick house was erected this year.
1873. Superior Court established. Board of Estimates created.
- March 29, 1853. Permission first given to sell meat elsewhere than at market. License, \$50 a year.
1869. Detroit Opera House first used.
- March 30, 1815. Pacification Ball at Woodworth's Hotel in honor of peace between Great Britain and United States.
1820. City limits narrowed and Cass Farm left outside. The first brick store was erected this year.
1838. The Whigs distribute bread and pork to influence votes.
1883. Detroit Light Guard Levee to Gov. J. W. Begole, at Music Hall.
- March 31, 1818. First church for white inhabitants in Michigan erected by the Methodists on the Rouge.

1827. Fire Company No. 2 organized.
- April 1, . Did you expect to find that anything had happened on this date?
- April 2, 1850. Police Court created.
1860. Meeting of firemen at Firemen's Hall to protest against Common Council creating office of fire marshall and curtailing powers of chief engineer.
1862. M. C. R. R. engine-house and nine locomotives burned.
- April 3, 1853. Daily Free Democrat first issued.
1865. Reception of news of fall of Richmond; impromptu celebration, salute of 100 guns, illuminations, etc.
1891. McGregor Mission opened.
- April 4, 1827. Legislative Council exempts firemen from military and jury duty. Council authorized to change plan of city.
1835. Election of delegates to first State Constitutional Convention.
1861. Forty-two Wisconsin banks suspend.
- April 5, 1888. \$10,000 diamond robbery at Burt & Hurl-but's jewelry store.
- April 6, 1886. Remarkable snow-storm, the snow being 17 inches on a level. All travel and traffic stopped.
1898. Wm. J. Bryan speaks at the banquet of the Mohawk Club.
- April 7, 1850. Second Presbyterian Church, corner Lafayette Avenue and Wayne Street, dedicated.
1870. Celebration by colored people of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.
1874. State meeting of citizens of Michigan to consider the Bridge question. Resolution passed favoring a bridge.
- April 8, 1884. Michigan Yacht Club organized.
1891. Eight-hour ordinance adopted by the Common Council.
- April 9, 1821. Citizens vote a tax of \$400 for a fire engine.
1835. Much excitement occasioned by a mad dog which bit a number of children and several dogs.

- 1863. Christ P. E. Church dedicated; second building.
- 1872. Soldiers' Monument on Campus Martius unveiled.
- April 10, 1827. The council order shinplasters printed.
- 1841. A meeting of citizens was held to express sorrow at the death, on April 4, of President Harrison.
- 1849. The steamboat Mayflower made her trial trip.
- 1865. News of surrender of rebel army. Salute on Campus Martius, bonfires, fireworks, etc.
- 1875. Thompson Home for Old Ladies incorporated.
- April 11, 1803. Colonel John Frederick Hamtramck, colonel of First United States Regiment and first American commander of Detroit, died, aged forty-five years.
- April 12, 1780. Captain Bird's force left for a foray on Kentucky.
- 1821. First Protestant Society of Detroit incorporated.
- April 13, 1861. News arrives of the attack of April 12 on Fort Sumter. Meeting of lawyers at Bar Library in favor of Union.
- 1862. National Thanksgiving by proclamation of President.
- 1872. Great gale of wind breaking trees, blowing off chimneys, etc.
- 1873. Tribune Building burned; loss \$112,000; insured for \$55,000.
- 1876. Fortieth anniversary of organization of Brady Guards celebrated by twenty-six survivors at the Russell House.
- April 14, 1874. Burning of Burial Case Factory; loss \$75,000.
- 1876. Quarterly and Ninth Annual Meeting of the N. W. Branch of Women's Foreign Missionary Society in Central M. E. Church.
- April 15, 1839. Ward elections first held.
- 1840. A log cabin was raised on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Randolph Street.

- 1861. Immense Union Meeting at Firemen's Hall.
- 1865. Reception of news of murder of President Lincoln; the city in mourning; intense feeling of the people.
- 1871. Park Act passed by Legislature; it provided for and appointed commissioners.
- 1874. Convention of vessel-owners at Young Men's Hall declare in favor of a tunnel.
- April 16, 1865. Public meeting on Campus Martius to take action concerning the death of President Lincoln.
- 1874. Detroit Scientific Society organized.
- April 17, 1802. First town-tax voted. This same month the trustees prescribed the size and price of loaves of bread.
- 1861. Flag raised on Board of Trade building; speeches in favor of Union. General Cass present. Detroit Light Guards organize for the war.
- April 18, 1816. Indian Council of 110 Indians at Council House. "The Prophet," a brother of Tecumseh, among them. They conclude a treaty of peace.
- 1851. Funeral of General Hugh Brady,—very large procession; services at Presbyterian Church.
- 1861. Flag raised on Custom House and Post Office.
- 1894. Riot among Polish laborers at Connor's Creek. Sheriff Collins injured.
- April 19, 1820. The flag-staff on which Hull displayed his flag of surrender fell in a storm; no flag had waved on it since 1812.
- 1851. Saturday, 33 persons, known as the R. R. conspirators, arrived.
- 1865. Sermons on the death of President Lincoln.
- 1866. Observance of day of fasting and prayer appointed by the governor.
- 1875. Lady Washington Tea Party at Opera House. A fine affair.
- 1898. First troops leave Fort Wayne, en route for Cuba.
- April 20, 1782. Moravians are again brought to Detroit.

- 1834. Bishop McIlvaine present, attending the first annual convention of Protestant Episcopal Church in Michigan.
- 1841. Funeral procession, bells tolled, etc., to honor memory of the late President Harrison. Oration by Hon. Ross Wilkins at Presbyterian Church. This year the bells began to ring instead of tolling for a fire.
- 1861. Oath of allegiance administered to all Government, State, City, and County officers, in front of Postoffice. Sherlock, Scott, and Brady Guards organize for the war.
- April 21, 1806. Governor and Judges authorized to lay out new town of Detroit.
- 1881. Board of Estimates abolished. Board of Councilmen provided for
- 1891. Street-car men strike and there is some rioting on the following day.
- April 22, 1833. First city tax on all real and personal property authorized.
- 1873. Sessions of the Supreme Court after this date were held only at Lansing.
- 1880. The Detroit Association of Charities was organized.
- April 23, 1833. Office of City Director of the Poor created.
- 1849. M. C. R. R. completed to New Buffalo.
- 1861. Flag raised on Firemen's Hall.
- 1868. Observance of Fast Day appointed by the Governor.
- April 24, 1837. Meeting of the Agricultural Society at the City Hall. The organization of a State Agricultural and Horticultural Society was proposed.
- 1847. First troops leave for Mexico; premature national salute fired by order of Mayor and Common Council, in honor of victories not then won; also a general illumination; firemen out in torchlight procession.
- 1855. M. S. & N. I. R. R. in operation between Toledo and Buffalo. Council forbids the the running of fire engines on sidewalks of paved streets.

1864. Shakespeare Ter-Centennary celebration; tableaux and grand musical entertainment at Young Men's Hall.
1870. Rev. C. H. Borgess consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit.
- April 25, 1859. Fire on corner of Gratiot and Brush Streets. An old warehouse and eight buildings burned.
1861. News received of secession of Virginia.
1861. Flag raised on City Hall; Union speech by General Cass; "Star-Spangled Banner" sung by 3,000 school-children.
1865. Funeral obsequies in honor of President Lincoln; oration by Jacob M. Howard on Campus Martius; procession two miles long.
1875. Cass Avenue Baptist Church dedicated.
1883. New system of city Justice Courts provided for.
- April 26, 1830. Detroit Gazette office burned, also several dwellings.
1835. Shots exchanged between Michigan troops and Ohio boundary commissioners.
1837. The Detroit Anti-Slavery Society was organized.
1866. D. & M. freight and passenger depots burned, with the ferry Windsor and a passenger train; 18 lives lost.
1867. Odd Fellows' Celebration, commemorative of the forty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the order in America.
- April 27, 1763. Pontiac completes plans for his conspiracy.
1833. Steamboat Michigan launched at Detroit.
1837. A large fire between Woodward Avenue and Randolph Street burned most of the buildings south of Woodbridge Street.
1864. Presentation of flags to old Twenty-fourth Infantry on Campus Martius.
- April 28, 1786. The Moravians are compelled to leave their settlement on the Clinton River.
1835. First brick Presbyterian Church dedicated.
1851. Great railroad conspiracy case commenced; continued most of the time for four months.

- 1859. Reception to Wm. Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot.
- April 29, 1830. First firemen's review.
- 1873. Board of Public Works created.
- 1875. Weber's factory burned; loss from \$200,000 to \$300,000.
- 1883. St. Cassimer's Catholic Church consecrated.
- April 30, 1802. Under Act of this date all of Michigan was included in Indiana Territory.
- May 1, 1853. Michigan Volksblatt first issued.
- 1871. Peace Festival, commemorating peace between France and Germany, celebrated with procession, concert, and ball.
- 1872. A citizens' meeting considers question of issue of \$200,000 worth of bonds for use of Park Commissioners. Great confusion and no decision.
- 1897. Detroit Telephone Co. fully inaugurated.
- May 2, 1803. Second election of corporation of Detroit. Freedom of corporation voted to Jonathan Schefflin, one of the representatives in Northwest Legislature.
- 1855. Fire Companies 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 disbanded.
- 1877. General Joe Hooker arrived.
- 1895. Chamber of Commerce dedicated.
- May 3, 1802. First town election. Freedom of corporation voted to Solomon Sibley for getting the Act of Incorporation passed and for other eminent services rendered.
- 1827. Mansion House first opened after enlargement. In this month Fort Shelby was demolished.
- 1832. First underground reservoirs ordered.
- 1855. Employees of M. C. R. R. and of Jackson & Wiley organize a fire company.
- 1859. Daily meetings of the Board of Trade began.
- 1875. Prohibitory law repealed and liquor tax law passed.
- 1893. Light Guard Armory (new) opened.
- May 4, 1861. Legislature makes provision for relief of families of volunteers.

- May 5, 1710. First recorded marriage between white people at Detroit.
 1828. Court house or capitol first occupied.
 1831. Democratic Free Press and Michigan Intelligencer first issued.
 1876. Centennial tree-planting by pupils of the public schools.
 1881. Entirely new ward divisions created.
- May 6, 1763. Pontiac's conspiracy revealed to Gladwin.
 1856. Meeting of American Medical Society.
 1884. Extensive fire at Frost's Wooden Ware Works.
- May 7, 1763. Gladwin exposes Pontiac's treachery.
 1800. Northwest Territory divided. Indiana Territory created.
 1829. Complimentary dinner to J. P. Sheldon while in jail.
 1876. Preliminary meeting held to promote organization of Y. M. C. A. Railroad Branch.
 1893. Detroit Soap Works burned. Loss, \$100,000.
- May 8, 1870. First German Baptist Church dedicated.
- May 9, 1848. Extensive fire between Bates and Beaubien Streets, Jefferson Avenue and the river.
- May 10, 1763. Pontiac begins his attack.
 1798. The grand jury presents cut money as a nuisance.
 1803. Governor Harrison visits Detroit.
 1809. The church on the Melcher Farm was consecrated.
 1868. Third Avenue Mission building dedicated.
 1874. Westminster Presbyterian Church on Parsons Street dedicated.
 1879. Recreation Park first opened.
 1887. Ringing of fire alarms from engine houses ordered stopped.
- May 11, 1835. State Constitutional Convention assembled. American Hotel opened.
 1861. Presentation of banner and cockades to First Regiment on Campus Martius.
 1875. Eleventh annual meeting of American Social Science Association.
- May 12, 1763. The Indians surround the fort, firing from morning till evening.

- 1889 Belle Isle Bridge opened to the public.
- May 13, 1712. M. de Vincennes, from the Miami country, with seven other Frenchmen, arrives. The Indians attack Fort Pontchartrain and are defeated by Du Buisson. Church of St. Anne burned.
1846. Congress declares war against Mexico.
1861. The First Regiment left for Washington.
1869. Merchants & Manufacturers' National Bank organized.
1883. St. Matthews' P. E. Church consecrated.
1895. Corner stone of new High School laid.
- May 14, 1812. Parade of militia in the evening.
1846. Body of Dr. Houghton, State Geologist, brought to Detroit.
- May 15, 1846. Funeral of Dr. Houghton.
1855. New fire companies organized for Engines 5, 6, and 8. The prohibitory liquor law went into effect; nearly all the drinking places were closed. In this year the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal was opened, and interments in Beaubien Farm Cemetery ceased.
1857. Relief meeting held to aid citizens in Gratiot and adjoining counties in need of food; \$1,000 subscribed.
1873. Postal cards first received for sale.
1882. Belle Isle Lighthouse first used.
- May 16, 1827. First sale of lots on Military Reserve. In this month the first steam ferry-boat was operated, and the first flour exported from Detroit.
1837. News was received at Detroit of the refusal of New York banks to redeem in specie, and on May 17 the Detroit banks took the same action.
1850. Presbyterian General Assembly convened in Detroit.
1872. Presbyterian General Assembly convenes in Detroit.
- May 17, 1866. City Mission Board organized.
1891. First Presbyterian Church, corner of Woodward Avenue and Edmund Place, dedicated.

- May 18, 1836. Works of Hydraulic Company purchased by the city. Ladies' Protestant Orphan Asylum organized.
1858. Corner-stone of the new Postoffice and Custom House laid.
1860. Rev. H. Grattan Guinness preached in First Presbyterian Church.
- May 19, 1687. M. de Tonty visits the site of Detroit.
1859. Annual Session of the Congregational General Association commenced at First Congregational Church.
1879. Berry Brothers' Varnish Factory blew up and killed several persons.
- May 20, 1876. The Military Reserve given to the city by Congress.
- May 21, 1763. Schooner Gladwin dispatched to hasten supplies from Niagara.
1852. M. C. R. R. trains run into Chicago for first time.
1864. The propeller Nile blew up at Buckley & Co.'s dock; six persons killed eleven injured.
1883. Explosion at the Wolverine Paper Mill; several killed and injured.
1884. National Baptist Anniversaries began.
1891. Session of the Third General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held at Detroit.
- May 22, 1798. Governor St. Clair and two judges of the Supreme Court arrived at 9 a. m.
1852. M. S. & N. I. R. R. completed between Toledo and Chicago. In this year Pontiac cars begin to use Brush Street Depot.
- May 23, 1822. John Roberts, Jr., notified persons liable to military duty to appear at Military Square on June 3, armed and equipped as the law directs.
1877. Office of Fire Marshal created.
1883. Senator Palmer gave a reception to the Legislature and State officials.
1891. J. E. Davis drug house on Larned Street West burned. Loss, \$350,000.
1894. Steamship "Northwest" of Northern Steamship Co. line arrives at Detroit.

- May 24, 1820. The Cass Schoolcraft excursion left for the upper lakes.
1825. Commissioners commenced locating Chicago Road. Erie Canal completed to Buffalo this year; also first street paving contracted for.
1832. Detachment of Detroit militia leave for Chicago on account of the Black Hawk War. Griswold Street was opened this year from Larned Street to Jefferson Avenue.
- May 25, 1822. The Steamboat Superior, the second on the lakes, arrived from Buffalo on her trial trip with ninety-four passengers.
1856. First St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Gratiot Avenue, consecrated.
1876. Seventh Annual Reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association.
- May 26, 1867. St. Anthony's Male Orphan Asylum opened.
1881. First systematic provision made for Board of Health.
- May 27, 1826. Two companies of infantry depart for Green Bay; city for the first time left without troops.
1879. Council authorized to purchase Belle Isle and erect a bridge.
1888. Belle Isle Park opened to the public.
- May 28, 1849. M. C. R. R. line of boats to Buffalo began. In this year the strap-rail on M. C. R. R. was replaced with T rail, street paving with cobblestone began to be general, and union public schools were first provided.
1867. Annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars for North America.
- May 29, 1869. Memorial Day first observed. Soldiers' graves decorated; a large procession; oration by E. B. Fairfield.
1875. Corner-stone of Public Library laid.
1886. Trumbull Avenue street-car line opened.
- May 30, 1844. Four Sisters of Charity arrive,—the first in the city.
1848. M. C. R. R. begin using Third Street depot.

- 1865. National Fast. General suspension of business; more thoroughly and generally observed than any previous occasion of similar character.
- 1870. Memorial Day observed; decoration of soldiers' graves; large procession; oration by Duane Doty.
- May 31, 1834. City cemetery on Guoin Farm purchased.
- 1846. First building of Christ P. E. Church dedicated. In this year the first power press in Michigan was set up in office of Free Press.
- 1871. Last meeting in old Wayne County Court Room. Commemorative meeting and supper of the Bar.
- 1879. Board of Poor Commissioners provided for.
- 1883. The National Free Trade Conference opened; it was the first held in America.
- June 1, 1818. Bishop Benedict Joseph Flaget visits Detroit.
- 1849. Harmonie Society organized.
- 1873. Eighteenth annual convention of German Roman Catholic Benevolent Union at St. Mary's Hall.
- June 2, 1818. Bank of Michigan organized.
- 1850. First M. E. Church, corner Woodward Avenue and State Street, dedicated.
- 1861. The Second Regiment left the city.
- 1874. Twenty-fifth meeting of American Medical Association.
- 1878. A Bullock press and the papier-maché process was made use of by Free Press,—the first time in Michigan.
- 1886. Old Pontiac Tree cut down.
- June 3, 1763. Receipt of news of the treaty of peace between France and England and of the cession of Detroit.
- 1850. Second Constitutional Convention began at Lansing.
- 1851. The trial of James J. Strang, otherwise known as King Strang, the Mormon, began.
- 1877. Eighteenth Street Baptist Church dedicated.
- 1878. The twenty-sixth annual session of the International Typographical Union began.

1880. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold passed through Detroit.
- June 4, 1764. The birthday of His Majesty King George III. was celebrated by three volleys from the troops and three discharges of cannon, and by the drinking his Majesty's health on parade, by the officers and several Frenchmen who were invited guests. At night almost the entire town was illuminated.
1800. Judges, court officers, lawyers, and leading citizens go to Sandwich to celebrate birthday of King George III.
1821. Presentation of silver plate to Major-General Macomb by citizens on his leaving the Territory.
1825. Minute fire ordinance passed.
1877. The forty-seventh annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Michigan began.
1879. First exhibition of electric light.
- June 5, 1874. Heavy rain, flooding cellars in various parts of the city.
1883. State Band tournament at Recreation Park.
1883. New city charter enacted. Board of Assessors created.
- June 6, 1706. The Ottawas attack the French and Miamis. Cadillac given entire control of Detroit.
1721. Father Charlevoix arrived. He left June 18.
1883. Annual conference of P. E. Churches of Eastern Michigan.
1891. Great meeting at Detroit Rink to protest against extension of street-railway franchises.
- June 7, 1824. First Legislative Council of Michigan convened in Detroit.
1830. Farmers and Mechanics' Bank organized.
1851. Biddle House first opened.
1865. Michigan troops begin to return from the war.
1873. Steamboat Meteor and Buckley's warehouse burned, loss \$100,000.

1875. Mass meeting at Opera House in the interest of Sabbath observance, and against allowing saloons to be opened on Sunday. Authors' carnival opened at Young Men's Hall.
- June 8, 1848. The tearing down of old jail on Gratiot Street was begun.
1897. Parade of Mystic Shriners in the evening.
- June 9, 1775. Martial law proclaimed by Sir Guy Carlton.
1818. Corner-stone of St. Anne's Church laid.
1845. St. Vincent's (now St. Mary's) Hospital was opened on Larned Street.
1870. Knights Templar procession of nearly one thousand.
- June 10, 1840. The Whigs leave on five steamboats for the great Whig meeting at Fort Meigs.
1844. A free school for boys and girls was opened by the Sisters of Charity.
1851. Michigan State Musical Convention, under direction of Professor Charles Hess, at First M. E. Church.
1877. The rebuilt Fort Street Presbyterian Church was dedicated.
- June 11, 1805. Detroit burned. Only one building saved.
1836. Detroit Daily Advertiser first issued.
1898. New Case Power Building, also Seitz Block on Congress Street West burned. Loss, \$200,000 and several persons injured.
- June 12, 1825. City marshal arrests several soldiers for fishing on Sunday.
1881. The Post and Tribune first printed on Scott rotary press.
1897. New Jail first used.
- June 13, 1836. Harriet Martineau arrived.
1877. National Stove-makers' convention held.
1878. Republican State Convention at Opera House.
1886. St. Joachim Catholic Church consecrated.
- June 14, 1870. State Sunday School convention in Fort Street Congregational Church.
1882. Reunion of Army of the Potomac; General Grant and other notables present.

- June 15, 1836. First act passed by Congress for admission of Michigan. The first underground sewer was built this year, and there were enormous sales of public lands in Michigan.
1856. Walnut Street M. E. Church dedicated.
1863. Michigan branch of U. S. Christian Commission organized.
- June 16, 1833. The colored people rescue and release Blackburn, a slave. The first four-story brick building was erected this year.
1857. Industrial School Society organized.
1877. The National Turnfest began.
1878. First exhibition of phonograph in Detroit.
1884. The Thomas Festival was held. Christine Nilsson, Frau Materna, and other noted singers present.
- June 17, 1845. A public meeting of citizens was held to express regret for the death of General Andrew Jackson.
- June 18, 1812. War declared against Great Britain.
1856. The trial of White, King and Ayer, for great express robbery, began; \$50,000 was stolen.
1898. Woodward Lawn Cemetery dedicated.
- June 19, 1845. Lyman Beecher was here at a convention of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers.
1850. John B. Gough lectured in Presbyterian Church on Temperance.
1862. Tenth annual conference of Western Unitarian Churches began.
1892. Forest Avenue Presbyterian Church dedicated.
- June 20, 1838. The Detroit branch of the University first opened.
1866. Funeral of General Cass, who died on June 17. Large procession. Pullman sleepers began running on the M. C. R. R.
1877. The National Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance convened.
1894. Central Market building torn down.
- June 21, 1871. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pontificate of Pope Pius IX.; large procession.

1876. Formal opening of Y. M. C. A. Railroad Branch Reading Room on Woodbridge Street.
- June 22, 1774. Quebec Act passed. First civil government provided by English for territory including Detroit.
1818. Meeting of citizens at Council House to take measures to collect remains of American officers and soldiers massacred at the battle of the Raisin.
1894. Municipal Parade and ball games in aid of the Pingree potato patch funds.
- June 23, 1851. Great meeting at City Hall to promote building the G. W. R. R. In this year Ives' Dry Dock was built and the first wheat elevator erected.
- June 24, 1835. State Constitutional Convention adjourned.
1857. State Sunday School convention at Dr. Duffield's church. Masonic Hall dedicated. Meeting of North American Sangerbund began.
1868. Thirteenth International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Central M. E. Church. Adjourned June 28.
1884. The annual convention of Knights of St. John began.
1897. Masonic Temple dedicated.
- June 25, 1844. About 9 o'clock a. m the steamboat General Vance, owned by Samuel Woodworth of Detroit, blew up while lying in the dock at Windsor. Mr. Woodworth was killed and Major Traux with two or three others seriously injured.
1861. Paid fire engine companies provided for.
- June 26, 1860. The city contracts for its first steam fire engine.
- June 27, 1835. Michigan Exchange Hotel first opened.
1843. The Recorder was authorized to transfer all the fire engines, etc., to the Fire Department Society.
1875. Shortly after 6 o'clock p. m. a tornado began near corner of Williams Avenue and Ash Street, and continued across Grand River Avenue, making a track 150 feet wide;

- two persons were killed, ten injured, thirty-three buildings entirely destroyed and twenty-eight damaged.
1876. Joint exhibition of Michigan State Pomological and Wayne County Horticultural Societies at Young Men's Hall.
1886. Last Sunday service in old St. Anne's Church.
- June 28, 1703. Thirty Huron Indians arrive from Mackinaw to settle at Detroit.
1898. International Convention of the Catholic Knights of St. John held here.
- June 29, 1805. Town meeting; great number of citizens present. Ordinance of April 20, 1802, respecting public commons, repealed.
1832. The council was authorized to compel convicts to work on the streets.
1843. St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner St. Antoine and Crogan Streets, was consecrated.
1848. SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church consecrated.
- June 30, 1763. Schooner Gladwin returned with 60 troops, and a supply of ammunition and provisions.
1816. Rev. John Monteith, missionary of the American Board, preached his first sermon in Detroit.
1832. General Scott and staff arrived en route for Chicago, in connection with the Black Hawk War.
1836. The City Council appointed a committee to inspect springs in township of Southfield and at Northville, with a view of getting water therefrom.
1873. K. C. Barker's Tobacco Factory burned; loss, \$80,000. Evangelical Alliance organized.
1876. Detroit Cadets leave for the Centennial Exhibition.
1877. Captain John Horn, Jr., was presented by citizens with a very elegant gold watch for having at various times saved 131 persons from death by drowning.
- July 1, 1860. Adelina Patti visits Detroit.

- 1890. National Convention of Music Teachers at Detroit Opera House.
- 1895. First car runs over new Detroit Railway. Fare, 3 cents.
- July 2, 1805. Oath of office administered to the Governor and Judges and the territorial government commenced.
- 1845. Funeral obsequies in honor of General Jackson; procession, and an address by Hon. Theodore Romeyn.
- 1847. Exhibition at the capitol of the celebrated painting, Peale's "Court of Death;" also of the mode of telegraphing.
- 1849. Rev. E. Leahey, D. D., a monk of LaTrappe, attempted to lecture at City Hall in opposition to Catholicism, but was not allowed to proceed.
- 1870. Second Annual Regatta of Northwestern Amateur Boating Association.
- 1874. Dr. John Hall spoke on the American S. S. Union and its work, at Fort Street Presbyterian Church.
- July 3, 1717. M. Tonty, commander of the post, returns from a visit to Montreal.
- 1763. Inhabitants collected to hear the Articles of Peace between France and England.
- 1820. A tax of five hundred days' labor was voted to be expended on the river front.
- 1828. Historical Society organized at Mansion House.
- 1836. Law creating State of Wisconsin out of Michigan Territory took effect. The power of Governor and Judges as a Land Board terminated.
- 1881. Trumbull Avenue Presbyterian Church dedicated.
- 1894. Great railroad strike. Detroit men join in.
- July 4, 1805. First session of the Governor and Judges as a Legislature.
- 1816. Celebration. Dinner at Whipple's Tavern.
- 1818. The day was celebrated in a field in the rear of the residence of Governor Cass by a large collection of gentlemen and officers of the army.

- 1832. The steamboat Henry Clay arrived with several companies of troops for the Black Hawk War.
- 1833. Black Hawk arrives at Detroit.
- 1838. Union S. S. celebration in Presbyterian Church.
- 1842. Large Sunday School celebration. Procession about one-half mile in length, numbering not far from 1,000 children.
- 1843. The railroad was completed to Pontiac.
- 1845. Formal naming of Belle Isle.
- 1847. Most extensive celebration, participated in by military and firemen, including several companies from abroad; torchlight procession in the evening.
- 1850. Corner-stone of Firemen's Hall laid.
- 1852. S. S celebration, 2,000 children at Presbyterian Church.
- 1858. First through train arrived from Grand Rapids.
- 1866. Great celebration, participated in by soldiers of the late war; speeches by Governor Crapo and General Willcox. During the day President Roberts addressed a large assembly of Fenians.
- 1867. Laying of corner-stone of Soldiers' Monument in East Grand Circus Park. Masonic ceremonies and immense procession.
- 1871. Celebration and formal opening of new City Hall.
- 1876. Centennial celebration; imposing procession and street decorations; boat races, illuminations, etc.
- 1880. Very quiet; no firing of fireworks allowed.
- July 5, 1812. General Hull with army from Ohio arrived.
- 1832. A soldier on the Henry Clay died of cholera and the vessel was ordered to Hog Island.
- July 6, 1818. First auction sale of public lands in Michigan.
- 1860. Boiler of steam tug A. S. Field exploded at foot of Bates Street; five persons were killed and six wounded.
- 1861. House of Correction completed.

1881. Excursion to Butler, Indiana, of subscribers to bonus of \$200,000 given the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis R. R.
- July 7, 1834. Governor Porter died; funeral same day. The Common Council attend in a body and resolve to wear crape thirty days.
1852. State Temperance meeting of Secret Temperance Societies, procession, etc. Temperance mass meeting in Woodbridge Grove. Addresses by Neal Dow and Father Taylor, the sailor preacher of Boston.
1883. The Continental Guards of New Orleans visited the city.
- July 8, 1763. Many of the principal inhabitants bring their goods inside of the fort for safe keeping.
1837. Mrs. Anna Jameson, the authoress, arrived. Daniel Webster and family arrived late in the evening, and put up at the National.
1842. Ex-President M. Van Buren visited Detroit.
1848. The first troops returned from the war in Mexico.
1858. Firemen's Hall reopened. The walls had been raised and a new roof put on.
1862. The Advertiser and Tribune were consolidated.
1867. Woodmere Cemetery Association organized.
1871. Boiler explosion in Ingersoll's sash and blind factory; much damage done.
1877. Francis Murphy, the Blue Ribbon temperance reformer, lectured in Detroit. The first sewer built by tunneling under ground was constructed this year.
- July 9, 1805. First law passed by Governor and Judges.
1873. Plumer & Leavitt's sale of 150 lots at Grand Trunk Junction.
1892. Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home dedicated.
- July 10, 1763. The Indians sought to set fire to the vessels in the river by means of a raft filled with fagots, birchbark and tar. No damage was done.

- 1845. The Baker Farm, between Chicago and Grand River Roads, divided into pasturage lots and sold at auction. In this year a portion of Jefferson Avenue was paved with wood, and public hacks were first introduced.
- 1867. Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company organized.
- 1895. Case's livery on Congress Street west burned. Eight lives lost.
- July 11, 1796. Detroit first occupied by American troops.
- 1836. President Jackson directs public officers to receive and pay out coin only.
- 1837. Upwards of 300 sat down to a collation served in a grove on Cass Farm in honor of Daniel Webster, after which 1,500 or 2,000 ladies and gentlemen gathered to listen to an address from their guest.
- 1865. International Commercial Convention at Board of Trade Building.
- 1882. National Amateur Press convention.
- 1896. Celebration of Evacuation Day. Tablet placed on south entrance of new Post-office. Great parade and addresses in new Postoffice building.
- July 12, 1812. General Hull crossed to Sandwich and issued a proclamation to the people inviting them to join his standard.
- 1825. Public dinner given to General Sol. Van Rensselaer at Woodworth's Hotel.
- 1869. Voters of the city decide against issuing bonds to aid railroads.
- July 13, 1787. Ordinance for government of Northwest Territory passed.
- 1834. First M. E. Church on corner of Woodward Avenue and Congress Street dedicated.
- 1852. Funeral obsequies in honor of Henry Clay; large procession; address by Rev. Dr. Duffield at Presbyterian Church.
- 1897. National Convention of League of Republican Clubs held here.
- July 14, 1869. Woodmere Cemetery dedicated.
- 1872. First St. Albert's Catholic Church consecrated.

- July 15, 1856. Board of Trade organized.
 1862. Large war meeting; speeches by Wm. A. Howard, Theo. Romeyn and H. A. Morrow.
- July 16, 1781. Father Potier killed by a fall.
 1792. County of Kent created. It included all of Michigan, besides other territory.
 1819. Michigan Territory was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress.
 1857. First telegraph cable laid across river.
 1885. Brush Street car line opened.
- July 17, 1826. Special session of Common Council to take action on the deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson; it was "Recommended that the citizens of Detroit wear crape on the left arm for thirty days."
 1839. Centenary celebration of founding of Methodism in England.
 1850. Wednesday. Funeral obsequies in honor of President Zachary Taylor.
 1888. Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" exhibited in Whitney's Opera House, corner Fort and Shelby Streets.
- July 18, 1863. Congress Street M. E. Church burned.
 1871. Common Council formally vacated old and took possession of new City Hall.
 1877. Western Associated Press meeting.
 1898. Wayne Hotel Pavilion first opened to the public.
- July 19, 1876. St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, McDougall Avenue, dedicated.
 1881. Soldiers' Monument completed.
 1883. Strike of telegraph operators began.
- July 20, 1782. The Moravians leave for a new settlement in what is now Macomb County.
 1818. Detroit Mechanics' Society organized.
 1861. A war meeting resolves to erect a Soldiers' Monument.
- July 21, 1833. The Pontiac R. R. was opened to Royal Oak. In this year the M. C. R. R. track was extended down Woodward Avenue to Atwater Street. The first public free schools were opened in Detroit. The first iron water-pipes were laid, and old round-house for reservoir completed.

- 1853. Bar Library Association organized.
- July 22, 1857. Bark C. J. Kershaw sails for Liverpool direct.
- 1862. Great war rally; speeches by H. A. Morrow, General Lewis Cass, Major Flanigan, Duncan Stewart, C. I. Walker, H. H. Emmons, Lieutenant-Colonel Ruehle, and James F. Joy.
- 1870. Simpson M. E. Church dedicated.
- 1880. Steam yacht Mamie run into by steamer Garland, and sixteen persons drowned, of whom eleven were acolytes of Trinity Church.
- July 23, 1831. A public meeting was held this day to express the sentiments of the people of Michigan on the appointment of S. T. Mason as Secretary of the Territory, he being under twenty-one years of age, and, by the resignation of Governor Cass, acting governor.
- 1877. This day, and for a week following, great excitement about railroad strike. Canada Southern R. R. trains stopped. The State troops were called out for their annual inspection; the Third Regiment went into camp on the Reeder Farm on July 25.
- July 24, 1701. Cadillac and his company arrive to establish a permanent fort and settlement at Detroit.
- 1788. Judicial District of Hesse including Detroit, created by Canadian authority.
- 1858. Celebration of the 157th anniversary of the founding of Detroit, under the auspices of the Michigan State Historical Society.
- 1862. City bounties first pledged.
- July 25, 1817. The Detroit Gazette, a weekly, first issued.
- 1855. Over one hundred Indian chiefs hold a council to settle difficulties in regard to treaty of 1836.
- 1872. Board of Trade and Common Council excursion to Indianapolis on opening of Detroit & Eel River R. R.
- July 26, 1701. Foundations laid for first chapel in Detroit.

- 1831. Tuesday. A public dinner was given to Governor Cass at the Mansion House on his leaving for Washington as Secretary of War.
- 1875. M. W. Field's sale of lots in Hamtramck took place.
- 1882. Roadway of Woodward Avenue widened between Columbia Street and Willis Avenue.
- July 27, 1798. A large number of armed men came in the night time to the Grand Marais, and under pretext of searching for British deserters, forced open and searched the houses of several inhabitants.
- 1818. A law was passed providing for the whipping or hiring out of disorderly persons, drunkards, and others.
- 1836. Lord Selkirk, son of the one famous for his settlement in the wilds of Canada, visits Detroit.
- 1777. Governor Hamilton reported that he had already sent out fifteen scalping parties.
- July 28, 1820. Rev. Eleazar Williams (the reputed Dauphin) arrived at Detroit with a number of Oneida Indians.
- 1858. The draymen hold an indignation meeting because the railroads began to use their own drays.
- 1862. War meeting in front of Biddle House; 5,000 present; great enthusiasm.
- 1872. Sixteenth Street M. E. Church dedicated.
- 1896. State Supreme Court decides that original street car company did not have exclusive rights to use streets in Detroit.
- July 29, 1763. Several sloops and schooners arrived with 300 soldiers commanded by Captain Dal-yell.
- 1805. Supreme Court of Michigan Territory organized.
- 1812. Lieutenant Hanks and officers paroled from Fort Mackinaw arrived.
- July 30, 1790. Sir John Johnson was in Detroit treating with the Indians.
- July 31, 1763. Battle of Bloody Run or Bloody Bridge. Defeat and death of Captain Dal-yell.

- 1820. Major-General Scott, with eight military gentlemen, arrived to hold a court-martial.
- 1830. Pontiac & Detroit Railroad chartered.
- 1873. Detroit & Bay City R. R. completed to Bay City. In this year all stage lines from Detroit ceased, and fences were removed from most of the parks.
- August 1, 1823. The Governor and Judges completed a contract for the erection of a court-house and capitol.
- 1834. The cholera appeared. A large number of deaths occurred during the month.
- 1856. R. G. Dun & Co.'s agency established in Detroit.
- 1864. Detroit Y. M. C. A. organized.
- August 2, 1861. Reception of First Regiment on their return from Washington; procession, dinner, etc.
- 1875. Formal opening of Young Men's Library in Merrill Block.
- 1884. Hutton, Miles & Week's lumber yard on Franklin Street burned.
- August 3, 1863. Jefferson Avenue and Woodward Avenue street-cars commenced running.
- August 4, 1780. Captain Bird and party return with several hundred prisoners.
- 1840. The boiler of the Erie exploded near Malden. Five persons were scalded and one killed.
- 1841. \$50,000 was appropriated by Congress for the construction of Fort Wayne.
- 1851. Charlotte Cushman performs in city.
- 1891. Great parade of National G. A. R.
- August 5, 1824. New city charter; Common Council created; city boundary extended; office of aldermen and mayor's court provided for.
- August 6, 1707. Great council of chiefs at Fort Pontchartrain.
- 1763. Schooner arrived with 80 barrels of provisions, a large quantity of naval stores, and some merchandise.
- 1775. A boy named George Forsyth was lost in the woods, his two companions running off and leaving him, and on October 2,

- 1776, the remains were found by an Indian near the upper end of the Woodbridge Farm.
1861. Sessions of the Police Court held under poplar trees on present site of City Hall.
1868. Corner-stone of City Hall laid with imposing ceremonies. In this year the wards were first divided into election districts.
1875. Common Council decided that saloons may be open from 1 to 10 p. m. on Sundays.
1898. National Convention of Society of Elks.
- August 7, 1812. General Hull returned to Detroit.
1869. Hamtramck street-cars commenced running.
- August 8, 1818. Interment in Protestant burying ground of remains of soldiers massacred at River Raisin.
1895. Funeral services in honor of General Grant.
- August 9, 1807. The erection of new stockade was begun.
1815. Major Wm. H. Puthuff, of Second United States Rifle Regiment, in command at Detroit, retires from the army, and is presented by citizens with a complimentary address.
1862. Passes to Canada required to prevent citizens fleeing from military service.
- August 10, 1679. The Griffon, with La Salle, passes through the Detroit. The first sail vessel on the lakes.
1776. All vessels on the lakes were required to be enrolled at Detroit and placed under control of the Crown.
1788. Visit of Brant, the noted chief of the Six Nations.
1818. First school in University Building opened.
1872. Gymnasium Building on Congress Street, near Randolph, burned.
1875. Mayor Moffat vetoes council action of August 6 concerning saloons.
- August 11, 1865. Michigan Soldiers' Monument Association organized.
1875. Meeting of American Association for Advancement of Science.
- August 12, 1825. Horse-boat ferry first operated.

- 1856. Tuesday. Sixth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Education begun.
- 1865. General Grant arrived on a two days' visit; received by an immense concourse of people.
- 1873. H. Weber's great sale of lots in Greenfield.
- August 13, 1763. Schooners Beaver and Gladwin left for provisions.
- 1770. Chaplain Turring solemnized a marriage. He was the first Protestant minister known to have been in Detroit.
- 1817. President Monroe arrives.
- 1867. Great base ball tournament begun; lasted six days.
- August 14, 1817. City authorities present President Monroe with an address.
- 1877. Opening of Northwestern Regatta; it ended on the following Saturday.
- 1881. First through train from St. Louis arrived in Detroit.
- August 15, 1796. Wayne County first established.
- 1817. Ball at Woodworth's Hotel in honor of President Monroe.
- 1847. Postage stamps first received in Detroit. During this year the city was first divided into fire districts.
- 1878. Telephones first supplied to citizens.
- 1894. Four school inspectors arrested on the charge of bribery.
- August 16, 1812. General Hull surrenders to the English.
- 1839. A locomotive was first used on the Pontiac R. R.
- 1858. Receipt of Queen's message by telegraph cable. Buildings illuminated, 100 guns fired, torchlight procession, etc., on the following day.
- 1885. St. Mary's Catholic Church consecrated.
- August 17, 1765. Colonel George Crogan arrived; he was sent by the English Government to conciliate the Indian nation who had acted with the French.
- 1895. United Presbyterian Church on Grand River Avenue partly destroyed by wind storm; several persons injured.

1897. American Bankers' Association convention held here.
- August 18, 1873. Anti-park meeting held to protest against Common Council providing money to pay for lands contracted for by Park Commissioners.
1882. The Fourteenth Regiment Ohio National Guard encamp on Belle Isle.
- August 19, 1805. First session of District Court of Territory held under a green bower on the grand square.
1837. The Bank of Homer established—the first wildcat bank in Michigan.
1874. Reception of Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada.
1883. St. Boniface Catholic Church building consecrated.
- August 20, 1852. Steamer Atlantic, while on her way to Detroit, collided with propellor Ogdensburgh off Long Point, Lake Erie, and was sunk. 131 persons were lost, many of them residents, or friends of citizens of Detroit.
1874. Corner-stone of New Odd Fellows' Hall laid; procession, etc.
- August 21, 1858. Firemen's Library and Reading Room opened.
1872. Board of Trade excursion from Indianapolis arrived by way of new Eel River R. R.
1898. Sunday. The Naval Reserves return from Cuban waters and are given a great parade and hearty welcome.
- August 22, 1866. General Hooker arrived to supersede General Ord in command of this Department.
- August 23, 1866. Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutic Association.
1873. The Evening News first issued.
1880. Central Market building completed and accepted by city.
- August 24, 1797. Thomas Powers arrives at Detroit in order to interest General Wilkinson in the French and Spanish intrigue for the possession of Detroit and the West.
1828. First building of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church consecrated.

1857. The Ohio Life and Trust Company failed.
 1873. St. Aloysius Catholic Church dedicated.
 August 25, 1796. Rev. David Jones, Baptist minister, chaplain of General Wayne's army, arrives.
 1872. Street-cars stopped running on account of horse disease; the express companies delivered and collected goods in hand-carts for several days.
 1891. Detroit Exposition (third year) opened.
 August 26, 1764. Colonel Bradstreet with 1,200 troops arrived.
 1817. City Library incorporated.
 1850. Detroit and Saline plank-road first opened.
 1860. New Jerusalem Church on Macomb Avenue dedicated. Tabernacle Baptist Church, Washington Avenue, dedicated.
 1862. Presentation of colors to Twenty-fourth Regiment of Michigan Infantry on Campus Martius.
 1890. Detroit Exposition (second year) opened.
 August 27, 1816. Steamboat Walk-in-the-Water arrived at Detroit—first trip.
 1862. General O. B. Willcox returns to Detroit and receives a public welcome.
 1865. Police Commissioners enforce the Sunday ordinance for the first time.
 1884. The quadrennial meeting of the bishops of the African M. E. Church convened at Bethel M. E. Church, Lafayette Street.
 1885. Russell Street car-line opened.
 August 28, 1763. The Beaver with guns and cargo lost at Cat Fish Creek.
 August 29, 1842. The corporation of Detroit was made the successor of the Governor and Judges as a Land Board.
 1881. Board of Park Commissioners created.
 August 30, 1764. All inhabitants over 15 years of age appeared, by order, to renew their oath of allegiance.
 1794. General Wayne defeats the English and Indians.
 1845. First Congregational Church, Jefferson Avenue, dedicated.
 1858. D. & M. R. R. completed to Grand Haven. First session of High School.

- 1860. French Methodist Church dedicated as a Jewish Synagogue.
- 1867. Former Tabernacle Baptist Church dedicated as Beth El Temple.
- August 31, 1764. Gladwin relieved of command of Detroit by Colonel Bradstreet.
- 1809. The Michigan Essay or Impartial Observer was first issued. It was the first paper printed in Detroit.
- 1822. A meeting of citizens resolves to discourage the further circulation of individual bills of less than one dollar.
- 1841. Mt. Elliott Cemetery was established.
- 1880. Music Hall opened.
- September 1, 1815. Major-Generals Brown and Smith left in the brig Niagara for Buffalo.
- 1839. The steamboat Great Western was burned at Detroit.
- 1859. First through train arrived from Milwaukee.
- 1865. Central M. E. Chapel on Adams Avenue dedicated.
- 1883. The Art Loan opened. The Evening Journal first issued.
- 1884. General B. F. Butler addressed a political meeting in west Grand Circus Park.
- 1888. Art Museum opened.
- September 2, 1819. First election in Detroit for delegate to Congress.
- 1836. Meeting in Detroit to oppose yielding territory to Ohio.
- 1858. First trial of a steam fire engine.
- September 3, 1761. Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian tribes, and his party arrive.
- 1763. The Indians burned a windmill about 300 yards from the fort.
- 1783. Second treaty between England and the United States.
- 1864. News of victory at Atlanta; impromptu celebration held.
- 1883. Postal notes first issued in Detroit.
- September 4, 1823. First members of Legislative Council elected.
- 1855. Old Cass warehouse, corner of Front and First Streets, burned; loss \$30,000.

1860. Tuesday. Immense Republican gathering.—
Wideawakes out in multitudes; 3,500
torchlights in procession; speech by Gov-
ernor Seward.
1866. President Johnson visits Detroit.
1898. Sunday. Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment
returns from Cuba. Many sick taken to
hospitals.
- September 5, 1763. Schooner Gladwin arrived with 47 barrels of
flour and 160 barrels of pork.
1874. Ebenezer African M. E. Church dedicated.
1883. Zoological Garden opened.
- September 6, 1687. Baron de la Hontan visits this locality.
1835. Governor Mason and General Brown, with
about 1,000 militia, enter Toledo to pre-
vent the holding of a session of the Lucas
County Court.
1836. Street names first ordered at street corners.
1837. First session of Michigan Conference at De-
troit.
1844. The Scotch Presbyterian Church was first
used.
1865. Fort Street Railroad opened from Wood-
ward Avenue west to the river.
- September 7, 1858. Tuesday. Commencement of forty-ninth
meeting of the American Board of Com-
missioners for Foreign Missions.
- September 8, 1815. General Harrison concluded a treaty with
Indians.
1853. Unitarian Church, Lafayette Avenue, dedi-
cated.
1873. St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jos. Campau
Avenue, dedicated.
1881. Meeting held to raise money for sufferers by
Michigan fires.
1896. New Central High School building first used.
- September 9, 1885. Chauncey Hurlbut died. He left about
\$250,000 to the city for Water Works Park
and for a library.
- September 10, 1813. Perry defeats the English on Lake Erie.
1867. Nineteenth Annual State Fair; held on Race
Course in Hamtramck.
- September 11, 1800. Rev. David Bacon, missionary to the Indi-
ans, arrives on his first visit.

- 1850. Frederika Beamer arrived.
- 1862. Meeting of the Bar to consider the propriety of adjourning the Wayne Circuit Court on account of the condition of the country; union of action of all parties recommended.
- September 12, 1836. Election of delegates to State Convention on accepting admission on terms proposed by Congress.
- 1862. Arrival of Twenty-first Regiment; reception and supper at the depot.
- 1863. Gratiot Avenue street-cars commenced running.
- 1869. The United Presbyterian Society dedicated their building on corner of Lafayette Avenue and Wayne Street.
- 1871. D., L. & N. R. R. formally opened to Greenville, with excursion from Detroit.
- 1898. New Detroit Opera House opened.
- September 13, 1806. City of Detroit incorporated.
- 1832. Death and burial of Father Richard. Bishop Edward Fenwick in Detroit on a visit.
- 1855. New Odd Fellows' Hall, facing Campus Martius, dedicated.
- 1874. Tabernacle M. E. Church dedicated.
- 1875. Whitney's Opera House opened.
- 1884. In the evening General John A. Logan addressed a Republican meeting at the Roller Skating Rink, on Larned Street East.
- September 14, 1845. Congress Street M. E. Church dedicated.
- September 15, 1817. First Evangelistic Society of Detroit organized.
- 1853. Great Union S. S. celebration; procession and excursion on steamboats May Queen and Keystone State.
- 1869. Twentieth Annual State Fair held at Race Course in Hamtramck.
- 1877. Return of Bishop Borgess from Europe by way of C. S. R. R. The train traveled 111 miles in 109 minutes from St. Thomas to Detroit.

- September 16, 1694. Cadillac appointed commandant at Mackinaw.
1799. Second session of General Assembly of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River held at Cincinnati.
1878. The State Fair opened on Cass Avenue, near Holden Road; it lasted five days.
- September 17, 1778. Governor Hamilton indicted for allowing the execution of Coutincinau.
1792. First Canadian legislature convenes at Newark.
1831. George B. Porter, the new governor, arrived. He stopped at the Mansion House.
1877. Vail & Crane's cracker factory burned.
1879. Rev. Dr. S. S. Harris consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan.
1883. Opening of the State Fair.
1884. A fire broke out about 2:30 p. m., on High Street, between Third and Fourth Streets; it extended to Grand River Avenue, and destroyed two planing mills, several small stores, and six or seven houses; the loss reaching probably \$50,000.
1889. Detroit Exposition first opened.
- September 18, 1865. M. C. R. R. freight depot burned. Loss \$1,500,000.
1878. Liggett's Home and Day School first opened.
1879. President Hayes and wife visited the city and the State Fair on the Cass Farm.
- September 19, 1803. First fire company organized.
1806. Detroit Bank incorporated.
1849. Introduction of large imported French plate glass show-windows (the largest west of New York City) by Geo. Doty, jeweler.
1864. Steamer Philo Parsons seized by rebel sympathizers in the Detroit River.
1866. East end of Fort Street and Elmwood Railroad opened.
- September 20, 1849. Millard Fillmore visits the city as guest of Mayor Howard.
1860. Arrival of the Prince of Wales.
1874. St. John's Lutheran Church, Russell Street, dedicated.
- September 21, 1825. Fire Engine No. 1 purchased.

- 1835. John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory, arrives in Detroit.
- 1844. The Allgemeine Zeitung, a German paper, was first issued.
- 1854. Fort Street Congregational Church dedicated.
- 1880. The Evening News was first printed on a Scott press, using the papier-mache process.
- September 22, 1747. A large number of boats with 150 soldiers arrived from Montreal.
- 1823. Corner-stone of capitol laid.
- 1845. Electric Telegraph first explained and illustrated in Detroit.
- 1852. Fourth State Fair; held on Third Street, between Michigan and Grand River Avenues.
- 1862. Fourteenth Annual State Fair; held at Detroit Riding Park; Parson Brownlow, the editorial hero of East Tennessee, gave an address.
- September 23, 1846. M. C. R. R. transferred to a corporation.
- September 24, 1817. Corner-stone of University Building laid.
- 1830. Man named Simmons hanged for murder of his wife.
- 1851. Third State Fair; held on Third Street, between Michigan and Grand River Avenues.
- 1851. Streets first lighted with gas.
- September 25, 1849. First Annual Fair Michigan State Agricultural Society; held on Woodward Avenue, south of Duffield Street.
- 1851. Verdict of guilty against twelve of the persons indicted as railroad conspirators.
- 1861. Thirteenth Annual State Fair; held on Detroit Riding Park, Woodward Avenue, north of Davenport Street.
- 1879. The city purchased Belle Isle for a park.
- September 26, 1765. Colonel Crogan left for Niagara.
- 1854. Sixth State Fair; held on Third Street, between Michigan and Grand River Avenues.
- September 27, 1860. Lady Jane Franklin visits the city on her way West; she stopped at the Russell House.

1864. First draft in city to fill required quota.
1867. New gas works commenced operations.
- September 28, 1813. Fort Detroit evacuated by the English.
1825. Hook and ladder company provided for.
1835. The Daily Free Press was first issued.
1840. Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, who killed Tecumseh, visited Detroit to attend a Democratic barbecue on Cass Farm.
1853. Fifth State Fair; held on Third Street, between Michigan and Grand River Avenues.
1857. Russell House first opened.
1858. Tenth Annual State Fair; held on the Ladies' Riding Park, on west side of Woodward Avenue, north of Davenport Street.
1860. Miss Dix, the philanthropist, visited the city, and inspected the jail, hospitals and the poorhouse at Wayne.
1887. First marriage license issued in Detroit.
- September 29, 1806. First election for members of Upper House of Common Council of City of Detroit.
1813. General Duncan McArthur takes possession of Detroit; Perry's fleet arrives; General Harrison issues proclamation restoring citizens and military officers to the civil and military status they possessed before Hull's surrender.
1841. A volunteer night-watch was organized.
1857. Ninth Annual State Fair; held on Race Course in Hamtramck.
- September 30, 1840. Great Whig meeting at Detroit.
1859. Citizens' meeting authorizing a loan of \$250,000 for the erection of a new City Hall and \$50,000 for a Workhouse.
- October 1, 1836. Cars first run from Toledo to Adrian.
1856. Eighth Annual State Fair; held on the Race Course in Hamtramck.
1876. Little Sisters Home for the Aged Poor, between Orleans and Dequindre Streets, opened.
1883. Two-cent letter postage began.
1886. Electric railway to Highland Park first opened.

- October 2, 1813. General Harrison, with 3,500 men, leaves in pursuit of Proctor.
1856. Great Republican meeting on vacant lot corner Woodward and Adams Avenues.
1860. Twelfth Annual State Fair; held on west side of Woodward Avenue, north of Davenport Street.
1883. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions assembled.
- October 3, 1763. A schooner arrived with 185 barrels of provisions.
1855. Seventh Annual State Fair; held on Third Street, between Michigan and Grand River Avenues.
- October 4, 1818. First session of a Protestant Sunday school in the city.
1843. First state gathering of uniformed militia consisting of two regiments. They went into camp on the Cass Farm for eight weeks.
1859. Eleventh Annual State Fair; held on west side of Woodward Avenue, north of Davenport Street.
- October 5, 1813. Battle of the Thames; Proctor defeated; Tecumseh killed.
1835. First State election and first Constitution of Michigan adopted by vote of the people.
1894. Fire at Keenan & Jahn's Furniture Store, 215 Woodward Avenue. Six persons killed.
- October 6, 1813. General Harrison arrives after battle of the Thames.
1874. The Whittle and Bliss revival meetings began.
- October 7, 1778. Governor Hamilton and his forces leave for Vincennes.
1813. Commodore O. H. Perry returns to Detroit. In the fall of this year there was great distress among the citizens of Detroit and vicinity from want of provisions. During the following winter 700 of General Harrison's soldiers died of disease.
1845. First fire-limits ordinance passed.

1884. John P. St. John, the Prohibition candidate for President, delivered an address at the Detroit Opera House.
1884. Ninth annual meeting of the Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church held at Whitney's Opera House.
1897. Great fire burns Detroit Opera House, the building just east, the Schmidt block on Monroe Avenue, and the Leonard and other buildings on Gratiot Avenue. Loss \$700,000.
- October 8, 1811. Five selectmen or councillors for district of Detroit were elected.
1846. Elmwood Cemetery opened.
- October 9, 1814. General McArthur and 700 mounted riflemen arrive for the defense of Detroit.
1843. A grand review of troops was held.
1871. Great fire in Chicago; \$25,000 raised at citizens' meeting in one hour to aid those who were in need.
- October 10, 1823. Friday. Rev. Cutler Dallas arrived with Major Long, Professors Say and Keating, and Messrs. Calhoun and Seymour, of the Northwest Exploring Expedition; they left on the 14th.
- October 11, 1830. First water supplied by steam power.
1843. The celebrated Copper Rock from Ontonagon, Lake Superior, arrived—length four feet six inches; width four feet; thickness 18 inches. Brought by Mr. J. Eldred. This same rock was seen by Alexander Henry in 1776, and he cut a 100 pound piece from it with an axe.
1863. Second brick Baptist Church erected, corner of Fort and Griswold Streets.
1869. Colored children first admitted to all public schools.
1873. Great fire—J. F. Weber's mill, a brewery, bottling works, and eight dwellings burned.
1894. Gov. McKinley speaks at a political meeting in the Auditorium.
- October 12, 1836. Meeting in Detroit to oppose yielding territory to Ohio.

		1864.	Harper Hospital first opened. Free mail delivery by carriers began this month.
		1871.	Citizens' meeting for relief of distress by fires on Lake Huron and at Manistee.
October	13, 1804.		A town meeting of citizens at Court House considered a memorial to be forwarded to Congress, asking for a separate territorial government.
		1853.	Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, originator of the Bloomer costume, lectured in Firemen's Hall on "Woman's Rights."
October	14, 1849.		Lafayette Street M. E. Church dedicated.
		1877.	The first number of the Post and Tribune was issued.
		1884.	James G. Blaine and John C. Fremont present at a Republican gathering. Parade of five hundred horsemen and many torch-bearers in the evening.
		1893.	Harmonie Hall burned.
October	15, 1860.		Monday. Immense Democratic meeting; speech by Stephen A. Douglas.
		1871.	Fort Street M. E. Church dedicated. Zion African M. E. Church dedicated.
		1873.	Cass Avenue and Third Street Railroad opened.
October	16, 1792.		Name of District of Hesse changed to Western District.
October	17, 1839.		The M. C. R. R was opened to Ann Arbor. An excursion train with the Brady Guards and 800 citizens visited that city.
		1844.	An immense Clay and Frelinghuysen mass meeting of citizens of Wayne and St. Clair Counties was held. The principal streets were decorated with flags, banners, patriotic inscriptions, etc.
		1870.	Triennial Council of Congregational Churches convenes.
October	18, 1834.		First hose company organized.
		1836.	First sale of lots on Cass Farm.
		1876.	Thirteenth annual meeting of National Association of Locomotive Engineers.
		1881.	Universalist Church dedicated.
October	19, 1882.		Mt. Hope Congregational Mission building dedicated.

- October 20, 1764. The sloop Charlotte sailed for Fort Erie with 121 packs of peltries, the last of 1,464 packs sent since April.
1827. First Baptist Society organized.
1847. First Board of Trade organized.
- October 21, 1860. Anniversary of M. E. S. S. Union and Tract Society.
1874. Home of Friendless dedicated.
- October 22, 1849. Peninsular Bank began business.
1897. Boiler of Detroit Cabinet Co. exploded. Seven persons injured.
- October 23, 1828. Fire in woods about Detroit; dense smoke each morning.
1837. First meeting of synod of Michigan.
1851. Firemen's Hall No. 2 first opened. Theresa Parodi and Amalie Patti sing in Detroit.
1866. Funeral of ex-Governor Wm. Woodbridge.
1866. State S. S. Convention, D. L. Moody and Ralph Wells in attendance.
1868. Schuyler Colfax visits the city. Grand River Avenue cars commenced running.
1893. Lord and Lady Aberdeen visit Detroit.
- October 24, 1815. New city charter granted. City limits extended to include Cass Farm.
1866. Trinity Lutheran Church, Gratiot Avenue, dedicated.
1882. Street-sweeping machines first used.
- October 25, 1817. Arrival of mail indicated by the blowing of a horn.
1866. M. E. Centenary Jubilee; sermon by Dr. E. O. Haven; Union love-feast, etc.
- October 26, 1822. Committee appointed to draw up a petition to Congress, asking for a better form of government.
1852. Meeting of citizens held on call of mayor to express regret at death of Hon. Daniel Webster.
1861. A Union political convention agrees to put only one ticket in the field.
- October 27, 1891. U. S. Cruiser "Detroit" launched at Baltimore, Md.
- October 28, 1831. A public meeting was held at the council room to consider the subject of internal improvements, and petition Congress in relation thereto.

1866. Political speech by General Butler at D. & M. R. R.
1892. Gov. McKinley speaks at political meeting in the Detroit Rink.
- October 29, 1798. Election ordered for members of General Assembly of Northwest Territory.
1866. Trinity Catholic Church, corner of Porter and Sixth Streets, consecrated.
1876. Sunday. The Larned Street extension of the Cass Avenue Railroad was laid on this day.
- October 30, 1862. Postal currency first received at Detroit.
1877. Second Biennial Conference of U. S. Evangelical Alliance at First Presbyterian Church.
- October 31, 1834. First real estate tax voted for by citizens.
1883. The tenth annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. began.
- November 1, 1859. Merrill Hall first opened.
1864. P. O. money orders first issued in Detroit. Flint & Pere Marquette cars arrive at Detroit, using track of D. & M. R. R. from Holly. Great Union and Republican demonstration; speeches by Salmon P. Chase and others; illuminations, torchlight procession, etc.
1866. Political speech by Schuyler Colfax at Young Men's Hall.
1871. Signal service reports commenced at Detroit.
1875. Immense Law and Order meeting at Opera House to promote election of a mayor opposed to saloons being opened on Sunday.
1879. Senator Chandler died in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
- November 2, 1826. First session of Second Legislative Council.
1835. First session of the Legislature under the State Constitution.
1875. Alexander Lewis elected mayor on the Law and Order ticket.
- November 3, 1781. Arrival of the Moravian brethren arrested at Sandusky by order of Colonel A. S. De Peyster on charge of aiding the Americans.

- 1800. General Assembly of Northwest Territory convenes at Chillicothe.
- 1830. Wayne County Bible Society organized.
- 1845. Last two-day election held.
- 1870. Gamewell fire-alarm telegraph first tested.
- 1872. New Jerusalem Church, corner of Cass Avenue and High Street, dedicated.
- 1891. Australian ballot system first used.
- November 4, 1791. Governor St. Clair and his army defeated by the English and Indians.
- 1863. Second National Bank opened for business.
- November 5, 1782. The Moravians consecrate their church on the Clinton River.
- 1850. Second Constitution of Michigan adopted by vote of the people. Prosecuting Attorney first elected.
- 1859. Second trial of steam fire engine.
- 1871. Scotch Presbyterian church, brick building, dedicated.
- 1898. Wonderland building, in course of construction, falls in and twelve workmen are killed.
- November 6, 1850. St. Mary's Hospital, Clinton Street, opened.
- 1861. Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society organized.
- 1877. Saloons first closed on Election Day.
- 1887. Y. M. C. A. building dedicated.
- 1895. Boiler explosion in building southeast corner of Larned and Shelby Streets, occupied by Detroit Journal. Thirty-six persons killed.
- November 7, 1811. General Harrison defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe.
- 1862. Trumbull Avenue Congregational Mission dedicated, in original location.
- 1893. Chapman Revival Meetings began.
- November 8, 1836. First presidential election participated in by citizens of Michigan.
- 1862. Major-General Richardson's remains arrived; escorted to depot by military and citizens.
- 1876. Great excitement over Presidential election returns.
- 1870. Colored people first voted.
- November 9, 1775. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton arrived in Detroit.

1841. The city marshal, by direction of the Common Council, tears down and demolishes a disreputable house.
- November 10, 1858. Old University Building torn down.
- November 11, 1872. Meeting of citizens to express sympathy and proffer aid to Boston on account of fire of November 10.
1875. Harmonie Society building dedicated.
1896. General Missionary Society of M. E. Church began its sessions at Central Church.
- November 12, 1895. United States Supreme Court refuses to hear suit to forfeit the charter of the Citizens' Street Railway Co.
- November 13, 1873. Canada Southern Railroad opened to Toledo.
- November 14, 1836. Democratic County Convention recommend the holding of another convention and the accepting of the State boundary proposed by Congress.
1888. Women's National Congress convenes here.
- November 15, 1872. Wood-working room of M. C. R. R. burned; loss \$100,000
1897. Nansen, the Polar explorer, arrives and lectures.
- November 16, 1863. First National Bank opened for business.
1873. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Orleans Street, consecrated. Rev. Newman Hall, of London, visited the city.
1895. Match factory, corner Gratiot and Bellevue Avenues, burned; loss \$50,000 and three lives.
- November 17, 1807. A council was held with the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandottes and Potowatamies, and they ceded a large tract of land in the eastern part of the State.
1819. Edward Tanner found his brother, John Tanner, near Detroit. He had been a captive 28 years. John subsequently married a chambermaid at Ben. Woodworth's Hotel, but he treated her so unkindly that she left him and the legislature gave her a divorce.
1867. Central M. E. Church, corner Woodward and Adams Avenues, dedicated.

1879. Michigan College of Medicine opened. Governor Crosswell appointed ex-Governor Henry P. Baldwin U. S. Senator.
1894. Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army in Detroit.
- November 18, 1835. Old City Hall first occupied.
1855. Fort Street Presbyterian Church dedicated.
- November 19, 1794. The Jay Treaty between England and the United States concluded.
1849. Daily Tribune first issued.
1850. M. C. R. R. freight depot burned; loss \$150,000. Amin Bey, commissioner of Turkey, visits the city.
1859. St. John's P. E. Church dedicated.
1873. Detroit Transit Railroad first used.
- November 20, 1853. French M. E. Church dedicated.
1860. Second steam fire engine ordered.
- November 21, 1859. Grand Trunk R. R. opened from Detroit to Port Huron.
1861. New Young Men's Hall opened. Address by Jacob M. Howard.
1874. Second Congregational Church dedicated.
1876. Opening of Railroad Reading Rooms at Grand Trunk Junction.
1879. St. Mary's Hospital, on St. Antoine Street, opened.
- November 22, 1824. St. Paul's P. E. Church organized.
1872. Old City Hall torn down.
- November 23, 1875. Phoenix Club House opened.
1888. Bishop J. S. Foley received public welcome as Bishop of Detroit.
1893. Edson, Moore & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store on Jefferson Avenue, corner Bates Street, burned. Seven persons killed.
- November 24, 1830. Detroit Journal and Michigan Advertiser first issued.
1851. Monday. Reception of Dr. Kinkel, the distinguished German patriot, poet, and scholar. Thousands of citizens congregated before the Biddle House to bid him welcome.
- November 25, 1819. Elephant exhibited for first time in Detroit.
1824. Under proclamation from Governor Cass, Thanksgiving Day was observed for the first time.

1872. Anniversary of M. E. Tract Society.
1880. Jubilee thanksgiving services held at Central Church to celebrate payment of debts on all Methodist Episcopal Churches in the city.
- November 26, 1827. First sidewalk ordinance passed.
1877. First provision made for licensing news-boys.
- November 27, 1850. First Young Men's Hall completed.
1875. District Telegraph Company went into operation.
1897. New Postoffice first opened.
- November 28, 1861. Reception to Colonel Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, Mo. Procession, dinner, etc.
1894. Franchise granted to new Detroit Railway Co.
- November 29, 1760. Fort Pontchartrain surrendered by the French to the English.
1847. First telegraph dispatch from Detroit sent to Ypsilanti.
1881. Westminster Presbyterian Church, Woodward Avenue, dedicated.
- November 30, 1782. Preliminary treaty between England and America concluded.
1857. Marine Hospital opened.
- December 1, 1836. National Hotel first opened.
- December 2, 1866. St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church consecrated.
1883. Cass Avenue M. E. Church dedicated.
- December 3, 1838. Five hundred so-called Canadian Patriots on the Forsyth Farm were dispersed by General Brady.
- December 4, 1838. The Patriots attack Windsor, and are compelled to retreat, losing many men.
1873. Great wind storm—doing much damage to shipping, buildings, etc.
1898. Large quantities of heavy wet snow fall, doing much damage to telephone, telegraph and trolley wires by causing them to fall.
- December 5, 1842. Henry Barnard lectured in Detroit on schools and education.
1857. Citizens' meeting at City Hall; expenditure of \$50,000 for workhouse voted down.

- December 6, 1866. Rev. Wm. E. Armitage consecrated Bishop of Wisconsin.
 1873. Congress and Baker street-cars commenced running.
- December 7, 1890. National Convention of Federation of Labor at Detroit.
 1897. The "Yantic," the drill ship given the Naval Reserves by the United States, arrives.
- December 8, 1867. Our Lady of Help, Catholic Church, consecrated.
- December 9, 1791. The Montreal merchants protest against the delivering up the western posts.
 1800. Circuit Court for Wayne County created.
 1838. Major-General Scott and suite arrived for the purpose of maintaining neutrality.
 1855. Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church dedicated.
 1879. New Industrial School building dedicated.
- December 10, 1852. O. M. Hyde's immense Floating Dock launched.
 1887. First Cremation in Detroit.
- December 11, 1894. Detroit Railway incorporated.
- December 12, 1849. Pontiac R. R. on Gratiot Avenue torn up by citizens.
 1878. Modjeska performs in Detroit.
- December 13, 1819. The Commissioners report the Pontiac Road as laid out.
 1869. Calvary Presbyterian Church dedicated.
 1871. National Commercial Convention of Board of Trade at Board of Trade building.
 1891. First Congregational Church, corner of Woodward and Forest Avenues, dedicated.
- December 14, 1808. The Park Lots were ordered surveyed.
 1836. A convention was held at Ann Arbor, and the terms proposed by Congress accepted. (Admission as State.)
- December 15, 1851. Meeting of lawyers to consider establishing a Law Library.
 1877. Reservoir in Hamtramck first used.
- December 16, 1879. Second German Baptist Church dedicated.
 1889. Fire at Tilden School, while children were rehearsing for a Christmas entertainment among lighted candles, etc. Fifteen burned; six of them fatally.

- December 17, 1798. First election in Detroit of delegates to General Assembly of Northwest Territory.
1860. First U. S. Treasury Notes authorized.
1878. For the first time in years gold, greenbacks, and National Bank notes were of equal purchasing power.
1882. Clinton Avenue Memorial Presbyterian Church dedicated.
1892. New Detroit Club House opened.
1896. Detroit College of Medicine burned.
- Decemoer 18, 1896. Supervisors agree to use red stone for new County Building.
- December 19, 1852. St. Paul's P. E. Church dedicated—second building.
1861. St. John's P. E. Church consecrated.
1893. Adelina Patti sings in the Auditorium.
- December 20, 1898. Severely cold. Thickest ice for many years. Many vessels frozen in, in Lake Erie near Pelee Island.
- December 21, 1821. Detroit Lodge of Free Masons instituted.
1870. Grace P. E. Church dedicated.
- December 22, 1896. Use of red stone for new County Building enjoined by Mayor Pingree.
- December 23, 1849. Mariners' P. E. Church dedicated.
1866. Jefferson Avenue M. E. Chapel dedicated.
1871. Great gale of wind, blowing down wooden steeple of Mariners' Church and large chimney on Biddle House.
1890. New Eastern Market Building blown down.
- December 24, 1897. Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor R. R. opened to Dearborn.
- December 25, 1828. St. Anne's Church completed and first used.
1855. Railroad completed between Detroit and Monroe.
1878. The Steam Supply Company began to furnish steam.
- December 26, 1791. Detroit and Michigan become part of Upper Canada.
1837. The Detroit City Bank, a wildcat, went into operation.
1863. Jail on Clinton Street completed.
1895. New Harmonie Hall on Wilcox street dedicated.

- December 27, 1811. An Indian war being imminent, a memorial was sent by citizens to Congress, praying for aid.
1821. Two Indians, Kewaubis and Ketaukak, having been tried for murder, were hanged.
1881. Commercial National Bank organized.
1883. Reception at Detroit Club House to Chief-Justice B. F. Graves, on his retirement from the Michigan Supreme Court.
- December 28, 1865. Lafayette Avenue Baptist Church dedicated.
1871. Arrival of Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.
- December 29, 1841. The M. C. R. R. was opened to Jackson.
1882. Complimentary banquet to C. C. Trowbridge on his eighty-third birthday by over one hundred citizens.
- December 30, 1871. F. Stearns' store burned; four lives lost.
- December 31, 1830. Celebration in honor of triumph of liberal principles in France. Major Whiting delivered a discourse on the French Revolution, and there was a ball at the Mansion House.
1832. First county poorhouse completed and paid for.
1858. Tribune Building, northeast corner of Woodward Avenue and Woodbridge Street, burned.

DETROIT STORIES.

Humorous, Historical and Religious.

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In the early days in the old town of Detroit there was continual trouble in enforcing the fire ordinance, the inspectors reporting some persons without buckets, others without ladders; the barrel of water frozen in some places, and the barrel empty in others, the shop bags filled with goods instead of being ready for use, the ears off the barrels and the poles missing. In a word, then as now, ordinances were not obeyed. On one of their rounds a quick-witted widow saw the inspectors coming, and knowing that her barrel was empty and that her excuses for previous neglect would not avail, she jumped into the water-cask herself, saying, "You see, gentlemen, the cask is full." Of course there was a hearty laugh, and the gallant inspectors could do no less than to obtain water and fill the widow's cask themselves.



When John Norvell came here from Pennsylvania with his commission as postmaster in his pocket, he called on Postmaster Abbott, announced his name, and asked Mr. Abbott if he knew that he was his successor. The incumbent of many years looked at him, and then said: "Yes, I have heard of you, and I wish you were on the Grampian Hills feeding your father's flock."



Soon after the surrender of 1812, British officers were sent round to disarm the citizens. One of them came to the door of Mrs. Dodemead, who had in her care a little, old, dried-up, bed-ridden woman from Canada, whom she had kindly provided with a home. "Madam," said the officer, as Mrs. Dodemead opened the door, "I am ordered by Colonel Proctor to disarm the citizens, and take all guns to the fort. Have you any in your house?"

Mrs. Dodemead replied that she had "one British piece." "Follow me," she said, and leading the officer up stairs, she threw open a bedroom door, and, pointing to the old lady, said, "There, sir, is a British piece, all that I have. Seize her!" The officer turned on his heel, made a spring, hit the top, the middle, and the lower stair in his flight, and never called on Mrs. Dodemead again.



Of the many brilliant and witty retorts that have relieved the tedium of court cases in Detroit, the following will serve as a specimen: A case was on trial in the Circuit Court, and each side was present with a formidable array of attorneys and counsel. The late A. D. Fraser was to make the closing argument for the defence. He commenced by saying that he had listened with care to all the evidence, had examined all the points of law, and digested the facts in the case; and having done so, he felt fully acquainted with its merits,—so fully, indeed, that he was willing to represent it, and in fact he stood as the right bower of the defence. Turning to the then young attorney on the opposing side (the late Judge James V. Campbell) he said, "Perhaps my young Sunday School friend does not know what the right bower is?" "Oh yes," said the late judge of the Supreme Court, "we know what it is; it's the biggest knave in the pack."



A number of years ago a lady teacher in our public schools by the name of Blodgett had among her pupils a mischievous boy who was also continually perpetrating rhymes for which he had been often reproved. On one occasion when he had been detected in some wrong-doing, the teacher, wishing to expose him to ridicule, called him up and said she would punish him, but that she would first require him to make a rhyme. Almost immediately the incorrigible broke forth thus:

"Here I stand before Miss Blodgett,
She's going to strike
And I'm going to dodge it."



One of the oldest physicians of the olden time had a lovely daughter whom we will call Nell. She was courted by a rising young business man, but for some reason the "old folks" opposed the match and the couple resolved to elope.

The young lady began her preparations, but the mother was

on guard. Suspecting something, she went out on the porch in the dusk of the evening to take an observation. While she was there, the young man came rapidly up the walk and, seeing a female form in the dark, assumed that it was his chosen fair one. He hastily embraced her, saying as he did so, "O, dear Nell, are you ready?" Alas, she was not ready.

When the first telegraph office was opened in Detroit there was no manager, as such, but there were plenty of instruments and batteries, and a number of young operators from the East, who had obtained a knowledge of telegraphy on the Albany and Buffalo Line, or its branches, were congregated at Detroit in expectation of obtaining an office when the line was fully opened.

These lads had things pretty much their own way, and seemed to use all their ingenuity in hatching mischief. Among their implements there was an electrical machine with two brass balls, one to be held in each hand, and so arranged that when the current was turned on, it was impossible to let go of the balls. One morning a burly Irishman came in, and said he wanted to look at the "telegroff" and see her "wurk." The boys were quick to see their opportunity. They put the brass balls into his hands, turned on a light current, and asked if he could see it. "Yis," he replied, "she's wurkin'." A little more electricity was then applied, when the man cried out "Holdther, boys, holdther! She's wurkin' hard. Och! holdther, I say. Be jabers! she's got me hard." A stiff volume was then applied, and the man began to jump and yell, "Why don't ye holdther? Oh! by the Holy Vargin! ye'll kill me ded." Just at this moment one of the officials appeared at the door. The boys dropped the connecting wires and ran for the battery-room, and the delegate from the "ould sod" hurried down stairs, muttering to himself that he had "seen enough of the domed telogroff."

Sometimes high prices for transportation tempted the owners of boats to start them on their trips earlier than prudence justified. On one occasion in the spring of 1851, as the ice had gone out of the Detroit River, and the upper end of Lake Erie was reported clear, the owner of a steamboat gave notice that she would sail the next day. As the lower part of the lake was covered with floating ice, there was much discussion with regard to the safety of the proceeding; and the boat started out from a

dock which was thronged with spectators who expressed much anxiety concerning her safety. The next day, towards evening, the well-known Joseph Campau met the manager of the Telegraph Company, near the Campau residence, and said, "Does ye hear anything from de boat,—de boat went out yesterday mor'n?" "Oh, yes; she has just reached Erie. She got into the ice and floundered about, tearing her paddle-wheels to pieces, but she is in Erie harbor all safe." "Well," said Mr. Campau, "I t'ot so. Now, when de Englishmon he want to go anywhere, he set down and t'ink how he get dar, and de Frenchmon he want to go, and he stop and t'ink how he get dar; but de American, de Yankee, he want to go, and, be-gar, he go. He go Heaven, he go Hell, he go anyhow!"



Our old fellow-citizen, ex-city marshal, and legislator, the late Patrick McGinnis, went to work on a paper as "devil" in 1837. One day the proprietor, who was always ready for a practical joke, sent him over to a brother editor with a tin measure to borrow "a gill of editorial." As the verdant messenger entered the composing room, he met the editor and made known his errand. He immediately stepped to the wall, and taking down a picture of a jackass, handed it to McGinnis, saying, "Take that over." Instantly taking in the situation, Pat blurted out, "Arrah, now, give over wid your tricks on a poor Irish boy. Sure it's an editorial my master wants, and not the editor."



No systematic and continuous effort for the moral and religious benefit of the inmates of the jail was made until 1866, since which time almost continuously religious services have been held in the wards every Sabbath, and reading matter supplied weekly. These services are always appreciated, and upon one occasion as the writer was handing about little hymn-books preparatory to a service of song, a great, burly desperado, with a twinkle in his eye, exclaimed, "I can't sing much, but I will say over the words, and you can get the air outside."



One of the former assistant secretaries of that excellent institution, the Y. M. C. A., on receiving his monthly stipend of fifty dollars, started out to make a few purchases, and in some way in a moment of aberration either lost or mislaid his pocket-

book. He was greatly exercised over the fact and went hither and thither searching and inquiring for it. Finally, to his great joy, he received word that it had been found by a clerk where he had left it in a store on Woodward avenue. He repaired thither, received his money from the clerk and was profuse in his thanks. "I'm so glad to get it," said he, "I didn't know what to do without it. I'd like to do something for you—come up to the Association—come up and take a bath!"

Soon after the war with the South a local politician while haranguing a crowd at a wigwam on Larned street, near Shelby street, in referring to McClellan thus expressed himself: "He has been abused and demoralized and treated worse than the thief on the cross."

We might all well pray, "May heaven save us from such a defense by any of our friends."

All who know the Rev. Dr. Potts, editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, know him as a capable and entertaining writer and speaker. I once heard him at a session of the Detroit Conference setting forth the merits of his paper and soliciting the further favor of the brethren. He expressed a desire to serve them in any reasonable manner, but indicated that there were some things that he could not do, and he then told the following incident: He said that on one occasion he received a letter from a clerical brother who described himself as a widower with five children and suggested that as Bro. Potts was visiting here and there over the state he might learn of some lady who would make a desirable helpmate, and if so he would be glad of and would duly appreciate any service rendered in this regard. Bro. Potts then went on to state further that he had also received from a lady a letter enclosing a sample of wall paper with the explanation that their minister had carelessly leaned his head against the wall and so soiled the paper that she wished to repaper that portion of the room; so she wished the editor, with the aid of the sample she furnished, to hunt up and send her a roll of paper of the same kind. "Now," said Dr. Potts, "I wish to serve you and all of my constituents in all reasonable ways, but I will have to draw the line on matching either widowers or wall paper!"

One of the largest drug-manufacturing firms in the world, here located, on a certain occasion found, on applying the usual

test to a certain preparation before sending it out, that it was deficient in the amount of wine required to make it effective. Suspecting that the girls employed in the laboratory had used the wine for their own delectation, they ordered made a new supply of the preparation in question and placed a quantity of ipecac in the wine to be used. This detective agency was abundantly effective—a number of the girls were taken with a sickness at the stomach, were obliged to go home, and their services were thereafter dispensed with.



More than a score of years ago the two brothers Seitz were recognized as among the most enterprising of our fellow citizens. They secured a lot on Griswold street, adjacent to the then new Post Office, with the purpose of erecting, and they did eventually erect, an office building which for a long time was one of the best patronized and best paying pieces of property in the city. For some reason it was a long time after the excavation was made before the building was erected and the public, who were somewhat incommoded by the unsightly hole, were amused with the suggestion of a wag that "Seats (Seitz) be put into it and that it be fitted up as a summer resort."



In the long ago a reverend gentleman, quite aged, residing in Detroit, after having lost his third wife, was attracted to a middle-aged lady in an adjoining village. After he had made one or two calls, the lady made up her mind as to the object of his visits and, being entirely unwilling to consider a proposal from him, determined to give him a gentle hint.

Accordingly on his next visit he was offered a cup of tea and as he tasted the beverage that "cheers but does not inebriate," he said: "Is not the tea very strong?" "Excuse me," she said, "I thought very old gentlemen liked strong tea."



One of our well-known city pastors tells this story of a recent occurrence. A middle-aged couple came into his study to get married. The minister naturally asked certain questions and in the course of the conversation it came out that both the gentleman and lady had been lovers in their younger days, but for some reason each had married some other person. In the lapse of years one of them lost her husband and the other his wife, and being drawn towards each other they renewed their

earlier loves and determined to marry. The pastor gladly performed the ceremony and then sat down to his desk to make out the marriage certificate. While he was thus engaged, the gentleman turned to the lady and said, "Well, Hattie, if George and Mary had lived we couldn't have done this."

HISTORICAL.

It is an interesting historical coincidence that the name of the last English commandant of Detroit was England. This gentleman was remarkable for his immense height and enormous quantity of flesh. After his return from America, the waggish Prince of Wales, who was himself no pigmy, became desirous of seeing him. Colonel England was one day pointed out to him, by Sheridan, as he was in the act of dismounting from his horse. The prince regarded him with marked attention for several minutes, and then, turning to Sheridan, said, with a laugh, "Colonel England, hey? You should have said Great Britain."



The christian name of Judge Meigs, one of the earliest American judges of the Northwest Territory and exercising jurisdiction over this region, was Return Jonathan; the origin of this singular name was as follows: During their courtship his father and mother had a quarrel and his father, who was then at the home of his sweetheart, left the house; she soon repented, and running to the door called out, "Return, Jonathan, return!" The obedient and fully pacified lover did return. They were happily married, and in memory of the incident, their first child was named Return Jonathan Meigs.



Detroit remembers with pride that General Grant was for some two years one of its residents, and on many occasions has shown a lively interest in the welfare of his old home. His remembrance of old acquaintances in Detroit has always been hearty and appreciative. Even those not personally acquainted have noticed his glad recognition of former citizenship. The writer well remembers the morning of December 16, 1864. Having called at the White House to see Mr. Nicolay, the President's secretary, I was directed by the porter to go up stairs. Reaching the landing, I found the doors leading from the hall all closed, with no indication as to which might give admittance to Mr.

Nicolay. Retracing my steps, I said to the porter, "The doors are all closed, and I did not find him." A cheerful, bright-faced boy near by said, "I think I can find him. Come up stairs again." And up we went, he with a sort of flying leap, as though he felt at home, and surely he had a right, for he was none other than "little Tad." I have always been glad for this brief knowledge of one so dear to "our Lincoln." Opening the door of one of the rooms, Tad called out, "Is Nick here?" The reply was, "He is at the War Department." To the War Department I went, and there learned that Grant had come from the army, then before Richmond, and was in consultation with Lincoln and Stanton in an adjoining room. Possibly a dozen persons were waiting in the corridor. Very soon Mr. Stanton came out, and immediately after followed the tall, thin form of Lincoln—thinner and homelier than any representation I have ever seen; his eyes were sad, and manner burdened. Stanton made some remark, which did not reach my ear. Instantly Mr. Lincoln responded, in a tone vibrant with anxiety and care, and almost harsh in its imperiousness, "What's that, Mr. Secretary?" A moment more, and he was gone. Immediately after, General Grant appeared, and there was at once a rush to greet him. One gentleman stepped up, saying, "I am from New Hampshire, we occasionally hear of you up there." "Ah," said Grant, "I hope you'll hear of me in Richmond soon." I then gave my residence. "From Detroit?" said he. "Why, I used to live there once. Have you seen Charley Trowbridge lately?" The name of Detroit proved a passport to his attention, and he evinced great willingness to hear of his old home. It so happened that a detailed account of General Sherman's advance on Savannah had appeared that morning for the first time; the papers were also full of General Thomas' victory over Hood. To an allusion to the good news from Sherman he replied, "Yes, and General Thomas is doing splendidly, splendidly."

In 1861, soon after Lewis Cass, ex-Governor and Secretary of State under President Buchanan, returned to Detroit the writer called on the General to pay his respects. As a long-time friend of my father he gave me a cordial welcome and at the end of a brief interview followed me to the door and with tears in his eyes said, "Sixty years ago I crossed the Ohio River with all that I had in the world tied up in a red bandana. I have seen this country grow to its present greatness and extent, and now to think that there are those that would seek to destroy it, fills my soul with sorrow and regret."

Mr. Charles B. Gray, who was once a resident of Springfield, Ill., tells this story of Lincoln: One morning before his nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln came in to Ridgley's Bank, where Mr. Gray was employed, and said to Mr. Ridgley: "There was a funny thing happened just now. I was just about to cross from Logan to Carpenter's Corner where the street, as you know, is very muddy. I noticed a little girl who seemed afraid to venture into such a sea of mud. I came up behind her and putting my arms underneath her own, I lifted her clear across the street and put her safely on the walk. She turned around to thank me and I then saw that she was a little nigger girl."

Mr. Gray recalled the incident later after Lincoln had issued his Emancipation Proclamation and his former kindness to the little black girl seemed a prophecy of what he had since accomplished. He really lifted the entire colored race in America out of the mire of slavery and placed them on the solid rock of freedom and prosperity.

Mr. Gray also recalls the fact that on the day that the National Republican Convention met in the Wigwam at Chicago, he with S. M. Cutcheon, also now of Detroit, and several others, including Mr. Lincoln, were engaged in a game of barn-ball. During the progress of the play a telegram was handed to Mr. Lincoln which indicated that the next ballot would probably make him the choice of the convention. He immediately turned to his companions and said, "Well, boys, I guess I'll have to get out of here." He then went into the office of the Illinois State Journal and from there started for home and had hardly arrived there when news reached him of his selection as the Presidential candidate, and within half an hour his ball-playing friends and other citizens were at the house with a brass band to extend their congratulations.



When on the morning of April 15, 1865, Detroit was startled with the news that President Lincoln had been assassinated, the whole city was at once in mourning; men wept like little children, and intense feeling pervaded all classes.

At this time there existed in the city an organization known as the Union League. Its general design was to bring loyal men together and unite them in their efforts for the good of the nation. At a meeting of this body, on the evening of the day the news of Lincoln's death was received, John J. Bagley, with other leading citizens, was present. In expressing his feelings,

he said, "I closed my store and went home. I sat down in the parlor, and the tears would come. My little daughter came to me and said, 'Papa, what's the matter?' I said 'Mr. Lincoln is dead.' 'What, papa? Our Lincoln? Is our Lincoln dead?' 'Yes,' I said, 'our Lincoln is dead.' My friends, he was our Lincoln. It's our Lincoln that's dead! Not the Lincoln of five years ago, whom comparatively few people knew; nor the Lincoln of two years ago, whose ability some doubted; but the Lincoln of to-day, of yesterday, whom as a nation we loved, and whom as a nation we mourn. Our Lincoln is dead! But he liveth still, and the spirits of the Brave Boys in Blue, from a hundred battle-fields, give him greeting in the mystic land."



The Government surveyors were often very liberal in their allowances in surveying the old private claims in Michigan. The surveyor would run the lines, establish points, and then for a quid pro quo in the shape of one or more bottles of brandy, the Jacob staff would be laid down, and its length added to the line from one to several times according to the amount of stimulus received.

Often preceding and always immediately after the surveyor, the speculator appeared.

In the dim regions of the past he sometimes found the place of register of the land office filled by a person who also had "speculation in his eyes."

In some localities it was a favorite plan with certain registers to have applications filled out and signed for every desirable piece of land, and whenever a stranger called, and it was thought safe to do so, he was told that the piece he wanted was already entered, but that it could probably be obtained at a small advance. This was usually agreed to, but, of course, the Government obtained none of the advance. That was an individual benefit.

It is said that on one occasion a register who had thus compelled a man to pay an extra price for a tract of land was himself soon the victim of a similar strategy. He received a letter giving a detailed description of several pieces of land and asking that they be entered and held for the correspondent, who would soon arrive with the purchase price.

As a matter of fact, the lands asked for were absolutely worthless, being dear even at the government price, nor were they really wanted, the request simply being a trap for the register, who immediately entered up the lands to himself and forwarded his report to Washington.

He then wrote to the party that the lands had been sold, but that they could be had for an additional specified sum above the government price.

He soon learned that there was another party as sharp as himself and was compelled to hold and pay for a large amount of worthless land, which swallowed up most of his previous ill-gotten gains.



The writer has had but little experience as a juryman, but as illustrating some of the testimony and proceedings in the Recorder's Court, he offers the following personal reminiscences: While sitting in the court room as one of the panel, a saloon-keeper was put on trial for selling whiskey under a license which permitted the sale of beer only. A policeman was put on the stand and he swore that he entered the saloon and heard a man call for whiskey, the bar-keeper handed over a bottle, and the man turned into a glass something that had the color of, and looked like, whiskey. As he was turning it out, he heard the entrance of the policeman and turning towards and recognizing him he set down his glass in a careless sort of a way and in doing so spilled some of the liquor on his hand, which he offered to the officer. The officer testified that he shook hands with him and naturally got some of the liquor on his fingers and he then perceived from the odor that the liquor was whiskey. This was the evidence offered for the prosecution. In rebuttal the bar-keeper was put on the stand and he swore that the man called for beef-tea and that that was what he gave him. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

On another occasion during this same term of Court a saloon-keeper was on trial for selling spirituous liquor under a beer license. The defendant being put on the stand acknowledged that he did sell a certain kind of wine. No other evidence was offered on either side and the jury retired. The most of the jury insisted that wine was not a spirituous liquor and that therefore the man was not guilty. It was insisted on the contrary that wine was spirituous liquor. Finally it was agreed to go out and ask instructions from the judge then presiding. On hearing the question presented he replied in the following singular words: "For the purposes of this case we will consider that the wine is not in it."

RELIGIOUS.

The daily paper usually gives us a fair resume of much of the wrong and unneighborly doings connected with human life, but for the credit of humanity it must be acknowledged that comparatively few stories of kindly and virtuous actions ever get into public print.

The story of one of these kindly actions having to do with a Detroit family is as follows:

A gentleman of this city employed for several years as a traveling salesman for an eastern establishment, while on a business trip to a large city farther west was taken sick and died at the hotel at which he had many times been a guest.

Such was the favorable impression that he had made upon the proprietor of the hotel that his wife would not leave ordinary help to watch over the body, but herself performed this service.

Telegrams announcing the death were sent to the eastern house and to the family here, and friends arrived and spent a day or two in making preparations to return to Detroit. The hotel bill was called for and the response was, "There is no bill. This man was a friend of ours. He had made our home his home for a long time." Here certainly was a hotel-keeper without a cold and selfish heart.

The remains were brought to Detroit. The writer attended the funeral as a personal friend of the family and learned afterwards that when the services were concluded, the representative of the eastern firm, who had come to attend the funeral, paid all the expenses and said to the widow, "Of course your husband's salary will go on for this year as usual and at the end of the year we will consider the matter further." Verily, "Good hearts throb between in many human bosoms."



During the year 1864 a matter of business required me to obtain the signature of a colored clothes cleaner who had a little place on Bates street near Congress street. He wrote his name as requested and I was astonished at the facility with which he wrote and the good quality of his penmanship.

"Why," said I, "there are not many white men who can write as good as that."

"Oh yes!" he said, "I can write very well and Christ was my teacher." "What do you mean?" I asked.

"Well," he said, "I used to be a slave in New Orleans, and

could neither read nor write, but one night I went to hear a sermon by a lawyer who was a local preacher. He took for his text the words, "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not and it shall be given him." I made up my mind that what I wanted was wisdom and that I would ask God for it and try to get it.

"I bought a Bible and a spelling-book and every time a person came into my shop I would ask them what that letter or word was and I carried my Bible from my shop to my house and from my house to my shop again and studied it until it got to be as black as I was." And he was very black, I assure you.

He again repeated the words, "Christ was my teacher" and said, "One day I told my wife that I could read. 'O, go away,' she said, 'you can't read.' 'Yes I can,' said I, and read verse after verse to her great joy and amazement."

I subsequently learned that he had quite a library of valuable books and knew much of their contents.



In the year 1865, while the Rev. E. P. Hammond was conducting a very successful series of revival meetings in Detroit, I paid my usual morning visit to the market, located on what is now Cadillac Square. While there a German woman who kept vegetables for sale and who had evidently seen me at some of the meetings accosted me as follows: "You know my boy Sharlie, he's died two weeks ago. He died so happy. The day before he died he say all day 'Jesus is mine.' My heart is broke all the time, but I only think how I'll come to him by and by. I found Jesus two years ago, but since these meetings I found Him twice as much now."



For a long time there hung in the office of a leading establishment in Detroit a framed telegram which, besides the address and signature, contained only the single word, "Saved." The story of this message is connected with the loss in 1873 of the steamship "Atlantic" off the coast of Nova Scotia. One of the partners of this firm was on board of this ship and was at first believed to be among the lost. Several friends had met together in the evening at the residence of a relative to consult about going to recover, if possible, the body. While they were thus in consultation the door bell rang and a boy handed over the telegram. Grief was at once turned to joy and praise took the place of prayer.

As I was sitting in my office in the month of August, 1896, a neatly dressed elderly man whom I recognized as a former member of the Central M. E. Church, who had removed to the East, came in and handing me a newspaper clipping said, "That tells of something like what my wife and I wish to do." The clipping told of a person who had given a sum of money for some benevolence, the party receiving during their lifetime, as an annuity, the sum of four per cent on their money.

My visitor then said, "My wife and I wish to give a thousand dollars to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Central Church, and we would like to get four per cent interest while we live."

I saw that we would have to create a trust in order to carry out his wishes and asked him if our Board of Trustees would be satisfactory. He said, "certainly," and I then asked his age and learned that he was 76 years old and that his wife was of the same age. I said, "How did you earn this money?"

"Oh," he said, "I worked in a coal yard in Brooklyn for thirty years and here I sawed wood. I used to know Bro. Studley (a former pastor) quite well and Bro. Buckley always remembers me."

I was jotting down these facts with the idea of putting them in shape for publication when evidently discerning the object of my inquiries he said, "Oh you needn't say anything about it* It's nobody's business but our own. We have no children and I'm so glad we are independent; we have an income of \$250 per year."

This statement was a stunner. I turned to him in amazement and said, "What did you say!" He repeated again, "I'm so glad we are independent; we have an income of \$250 per year."

"Why," I said, "how do you live on that?"

"Why," he said, "I pay \$91 a year for rent and water tax and the balance we have to live on."

I remarked that he must live very economically.

"Oh, yes," said he, "but if we hadn't lived economically we wouldn't have had this money to give."

This rare couple I now frequently see, for they have returned to Detroit, and they are always cheerfulness itself and if sunshine exists in any human hearts it does in theirs. I need only add that the thousand dollars was at once paid over and that by an arrangement of our Trustees, the Missionary Society

*He has only lately consented to my writing the facts for publication providing his name was omitted.

began at once to receive a small dividend on this surprisingly generous donation.

The verbal telling of this story has in several instances produced generous offerings and it is now for the first time put in print.



Among those who were drawn into one of the Sabbath afternoon meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, was a man about forty years old, with his son of probably ten. During the progress of the meeting the father raised his hand in request for prayer. To one of the workers who conversed with him at the close of the meeting he said: "I have known I ought to be a Christian, but somehow I never took a stand until to-day. When the request was made for seekers to raise their hands, my boy said, and kept saying, 'Pa, hold up your hand; Pa, hold up your hand,' and I couldn't resist, and now I am going to be a Christian." The opportunity was afforded, and a little child led him.



One lady whose husband has given a large subscription yearly for several years to the Young Men's Christian Association, on being asked by a friend if she believed in the association, replied: "Believe in it, I should think I did. Our three sons were all converted in its building."



An echo from the parsonage of the Central M. E. Church:

To little Olive, who is three they say,
While mamma was absent the other day,
A gift came hopping over the way
Long-eared, but of tail no bragger.
When mamma returned, "just look," said she,
"See what Mr. Archbold gave to me,
A rabbit as nice as ever can be,
With two big wings, and a wagger."



General Hugh Brady was one of the earlier commanding officers at Detroit. Just before his death, Rev. Dr. Duffield visited him to inquire into his spiritual condition. General Brady listened to him respectfully, and then, in words worthy of a true soldier, he said, "Sir, that is all right; my knapsack has been packed, and I am ready to march at the tap of the drum."

Ex-Governor John J. Bagley, an excellent executive who in business made Mayflower Tobacco notable the world over, had a keen sense of humor and once classed himself with the clergy, emphasizing the feeling of some persons with regard to tobacco by saying to the Rev. D. C. Jacokes, "You and I thrive on the sins of the people."



As evidence that culture, literary felicity, and lack of common sense, are not exclusively confined to Boston; we quote the following evidence from a prayer heard at a mission school in Detroit: "We know, O Lord, that we are in the autumnal equinox of thy grace and we pray Thee to lead us out into the vernal springtime of Thy love."



It has been told that the little daughter of Rev. Dr. ———, at one time pastor of a leading church on Woodward avenue, was guilty of a childish misdemeanor for which she was duly reproved. During family worship on the following day she was asked if she had "told the Lord" of the fault of the previous day. "Why, no," said she, "I didn't think it would do to have it go out of the family."



Everybody familiar with the events connected with the "late unpleasantness" between the North and the South knows that Senator Zachariah Chandler, chairman of the committee on the conduct of the war, was fond of a joke and able to manufacture one. Upon one occasion a friend told him that the plans for the Fort Street Church, with which he was connected, called for a spire five feet higher than that possessed by any other church in the city. "Lord," said Mr. Chandler, "how the devil will tremble."



Many of the older residents of the city remember the Rev. Dr. J. M. Arnold, who after serving as pastor of one of our city churches established a bookstore in a portion of the premises now occupied by Wright, Kay & Co., He was full of good stories himself and abounded in quaint and original expressions. He used to tell of a colored brother who evidently wanted a commentary on the Bible. He came into the store one day and said, "I want to get a kind of a sort of a Bible with the big reading at the top and the sensation at the bottom."

political question of recent years has
less as the slavery question did in ante-

this subject was in some form continually
l and church, in synod and conference, like
question would not down, but continually
e occasion in the Methodist Conference the
the only minister that favored a certain pro-
and as a reward for his subserviency to that
given a clerkship at Washington by one of the
als. After the war, entirely cured of his sym-
ve-holders, he visited New Orleans and on his
following story: On Sunday morning he entered
look a seat near the door. Services had not begun
n a colored brother came up and said, "Is you a
"Yes," said Mr. R——. Again came a question,
e of us?" "What do you mean?" said Mr. R——.
d the colored brother, "there am de Mefodist Piscopal
de Norf and de Mefodist Piscopal Church of de Souf.
a am de Mefodist Piscopal Church of de Norf. Is you
s?" "Oh, yes!" was the reply, "I belong to the Meth-
iscopal Church of the North." "Dat's right, brudder,
ght," was the response. "Would you preach to us dis
?"

R—— consented and on going forward was thus intro-
"Brudders and sisters! Ise happy to inform you dat we
rudder R—— to preach to us dis mornin'. Ise also happy
form you dat Brudder R—— is one of us. He belongs to a
er dat is founded on de very same base dat dis church am
ted on!"

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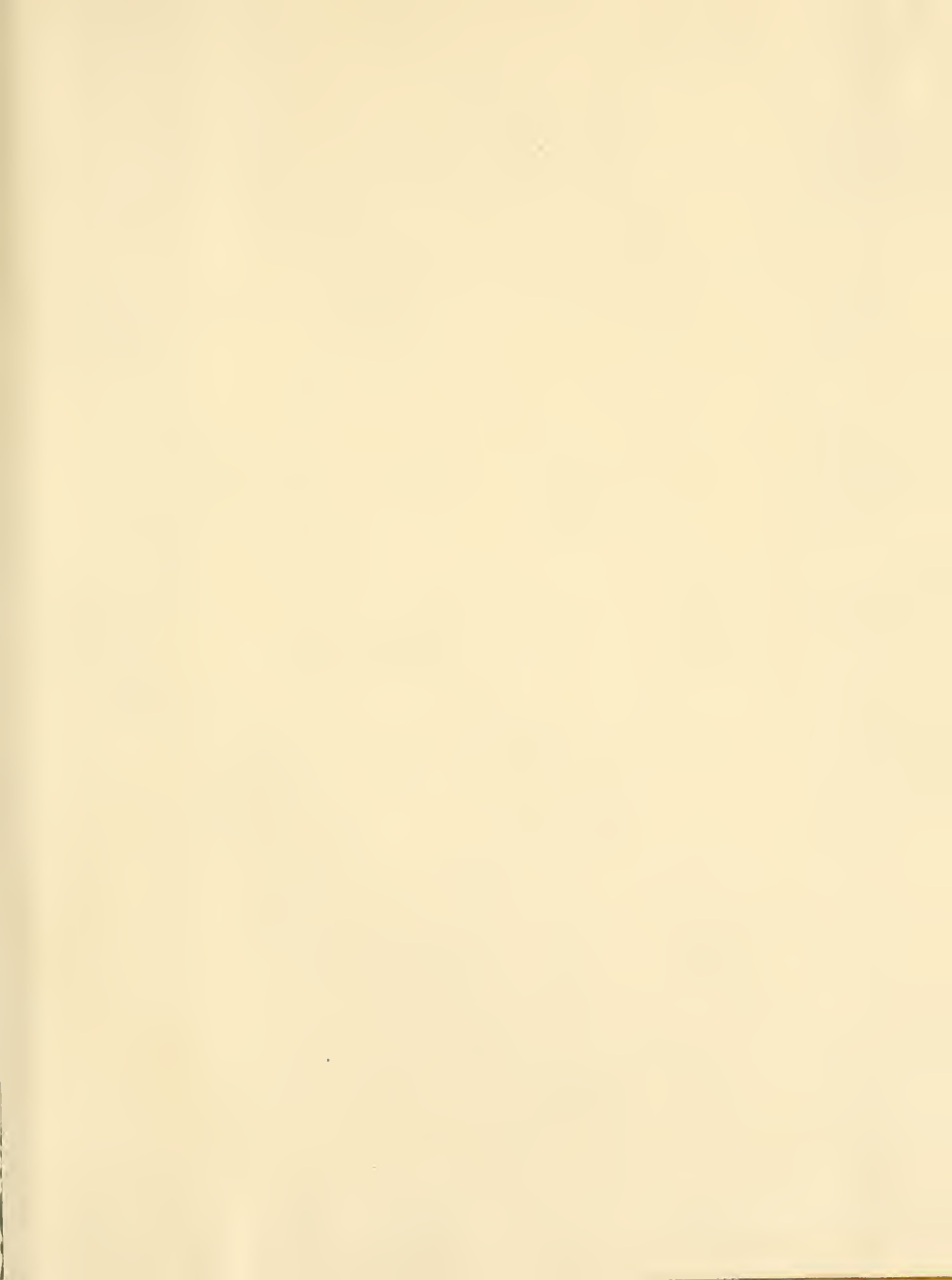
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